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JPRS-SSA-85-023

21 March 1985

# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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21 March 1985

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

SPANISH TRADE WITH LUSOPHONE AFRICA OUTSTRIPS PORTUGUESE

Lisbon A TARDE in Portuguese 31 Jan 85 p 12

[Text] Statistical data supplied by the Spanish General Directorate of Customs have revealed that sales made by Spain to Angola in 1984 were one and one-half times greater than in the previous year.

While exports to Angola grew by 145 percent, imports increased by only 28.6 percent.

In 1984, Spain sold merchandise to Angola with a value of 11.986 billion pesetas (approximately 14 million contos), as compared with 4.833 billion pesetas in the previous year, in which there was an increase involving consumer goods in the categories of food stuffs and durable goods.

During the same period, Spanish imports from Angola reached a total of 31.220 billion pesetas (almost 37 million contos), as compared with 24.579 billion pesetas in 1983. These imports consisted mainly of oil, coffee and fish.

By way of comparison, it should be mentioned that Portugal's sales to Angola between January and September 1984 rose to 15.3 million contos, while in the same period of the previous year they reached a total of 7.5 million contos, thus showing an advance of 103 percent.

Contrary to what is happening in the case of Spain, Portugal's purchases from Angola are much reduced: between January and September of last year, Portuguese imports from the Angolan market did not exceed 1,264,000 contos, as compared with 1,188,000 for the same period in 1983, thus showing an advance of only 6 percent.

The Angolan government recently announced the adoption of measures designed to reduce imports from Portugal, in response to the alleged tolerance shown by Portuguese authorities toward the activities of UNITA. When these measures go into effect, the tendency to increase trade with Spain will receive additional impetus.

Trade between Spain and Mozambique fell in 1984: sales to Mozambique shrank by 48 percent and purchases by 64 percent in comparison with last year.

Spain exported to Mozambique merchandise with a value of 682 million pesetas (approximately 800,000 contos) and imported for a value of 466 million pesetas (approximately 550,000 contos), whereas in 1983, sales and purchases practically balanced each other, leveling off at about 1.293 billion pesetas.

By way of comparison, it should be mentioned that between January and September 1984, Portuguese exports to Mozambique amounted to a total of 5,142,000 contos and imports to 882,000 contos, as compared with 4,982,000 and 1,104,000 contos for the same period of the previous year.

In this way, trade between Portugal and Mozambique was less affected by the difficulties suffered by the Mozambican economy as a result of the drought and the war, thanks, mainly, to the extension of credits.

Spanish exports to Guinea-Bissau almost tripled in 1984, reaching a value of 591 million pesetas (approximately 700,000 contos) last year, as compared with 205 million pesetas (approximately 288,000 contos) in 1983.

Spanish imports from Guinea-Bissau show a much smaller advance: they rose from 102 million pesetas (120,000 contos) in 1983 to 144 million (170,000 contos) in 1984, that is, an increase of 41 percent, thus producing a more pronounced imbalance in favor of Spain.

Between January and September 1984, Portuguese exports to Guinea-Bissau amounted to 1,103,000 contos and imports to 491,000 contos, as compared with 992,000 and 419,000 contos in the same period of the previous year.

As did Angola, S. Tome e Principe also showed a favorable trade balance with Spain in 1984 and Spanish exports did not exceed 38 million pesetas (45,000 contos), as compared with 47 million the previous year, whereas imports from S. Tome e Principe amounted to a total of 183 million (215,000 contos) last year and 22.8 million pesetas in 1983.

In other words, by keeping imports at practically the same level, S. Tome e Principe increased its sales to Spain eight times over.

Portugal's sales to S. Tome e Principe increased by 116,000 contos between January and September 1983, as compared with 322,000 contos in the same period of the previous year. To the contrary, purchases dropped from 98,000 contos to 86,000 contos.

8089

CSO: 3442/172



INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT FOR DEVELOPING AFRICAN GLASS INDUSTRY

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German  
21 Jan 85 p 2

[Text] In several African countries development of the glass industry is currently being pursued in order to become independent of plate and hollow glassware imports as quickly as possible. In smaller African countries which still do not have their own glass industry, projects for developing it are either planned or already in progress. Financing the projects is often done with the help of international organizations and individual industrial nations whose companies also provide the technical knowhow. These include from the FRG Coutinho, Caro and Co, Inc (CCC) in Hamburg which now belongs to McDermott International Inc, New Orleans (Louisiana) in the United States.

In Nigeria it has reactivated and expanded the hollow glassware factory of West African Glass Industry, Ltd in Port Harcourt. The annual capacity now comes to 70,000 tons instead of the earlier 12,000 tons. The value of orders in this project is MD94 million. In Egypt the Hamburg company, with the cooperation of Coutinho, Caro and Co, Ltd, Vienna, and Coutinho, Caro and Co, Ltd, London, received an order from National Glass and Crystal Company worth DM62 million for the new construction of a hollow glassware factor in new "10th Ramadan City" with an annual capacity that is to be 40,000 tons. The schedule calls for starting operation in 1985. Technical partner in this project is Oberland-Glas, Ltd, Bad Wurzach.

Construction of a large plate glass factory also in "10th Ramadan City" which is approximately 65 kilometers northeast of Cairo has been planned by the national El Nasr Glass and Crystal Co, Cairo. Its annual capacity is to be 100,000 tons of float glass. The World Bank Group is also supposed to be involved in the financing of the project for which investment costs are estimated to be \$142.9 million.

In North Africa in Morocco the state Office pour le Developpement Industriel [Bureau for Industrial Development] (ODI) in Rabat is seeking domestic and foreign partners for a project which has to do with the construction of a plate glass factory. Hollow glassware production, which is concentrated in the Casablanc area, is already very well developed in Morocco. In Tunisia

in spring 1984 an international preliminary call for bids was issued by the Compagnie Generale d'Isolation (Cogei) [General Insulation Company], Tunis, for the construction of a glass wool factory. Native silica is to be used as the raw material.

In western Africa in Gambia the brewery enterprise Banjul Breweries Ltd, Banjul, has envisaged the production of hollow glassware in a plant with a daily capacity of 9 tons.

The African Development Bank in Abidjan (Ivory Coast) in fall 1983 granted Liberia a loan of 8.4 million units of account (1 unit of account = approximately \$1.07) for the construction of a hollow glassware factory whose annual capacity is to be 34 million bottles. Both the Liberian Bank of Development and Investments (LBDI) and the Indian Liberian Glass Company in Monrovia are participating in this project's financing which will see the project through.

In Ghana in spring 1983 the hollow glassware factory in Aboso near Tarkwa resumed production after a rather lengthy pause. At first monthly production was scheduled to be 1.5 million bottles which later was to be doubled to 3 million. The intent is to export part of production to neighboring West African countries. The Aboso Glass Factory is part of the enterprise group of the state Ghana Industrial Holding Corporation (Gihoc) in Accra.

In southern Africa in Malawi a project which concerns the construction of a glass factory in the new capital city Lilongwe is being supported by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), Vienna. The production program of the company for which a foreign partner is being sought is to include bottles for beer and nonalcoholic beverages and for household and laboratory use. The foreign technical partner is supposed to make its technology and licenses available and provide management support. At first the plan calls for an initial investment of \$4.1 million. (See also the report on the glass industry in the Republic of South Africa in the 7 June 1984 issue.)

In Kenya the Madhvani Group has planned the expansion of its two hollow glass factories involving the Kenya Glass Works and the Emco Glass Works. Their production is to be expanded by 50 percent and 40 percent, respectively. In order to realize the expansion program 20 million and 16 million Kenya shillings (1 Kenya shilling = approximately DM .19) were budgeted.

12124

CSO: 3420/30

ANGOLA

COUNTRY'S POLITICAL SITUATION ANALYZED

Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Jan 85 pp 7, 8

[Article by Eduardo Cintra Torres: "Angola: Time for Decisions?"]

[Text] The First National Conference of the MPLA convened for Monday by the leadership of the ruling party in Angola may be the last possibility of creating a situation in which the MPLA can negotiate from a position that is not one of extreme weakness.

The fact that the conference has been successively postponed for the past 2 years provides a good yardstick of Jose Eduardo dos Santos' difficulties in asserting himself as a leader with a free rein to take state decisions. In addition to the difficult circumstance of depending on foreign forces established mainly in the perimeter of Luanda and in the oil operation areas, Eduardo dos Santos also has to contend with the fragmentation of his party.

Foreign Policy Is No Longer Enough

Recent years demonstrated how the enormous difficulty of governing the country led the Luanda ruling group to place emphasis on the state's foreign representation. Until now, foreign policy has been essential for the MPLA government. It was a sort of last bulwark guaranteeing the survival of the regime in terms of its sovereignty, the only activity that could provide the Eduardo dos Santos regime the possibility of changing the situation. This is so, obviously, because a viable solution at the internal level was never seriously considered inasmuch as, whatever it might be, it would mean a substantial loss of power in the short term.

The campaign to rectify the foreign policy (which concluded with the replacement of Minister Paulo Jorge by Eduardo dos Santos himself), the increase of the (dis)information campaign abroad (evident, for example, in the successive "woundings," "captures," and "killings" of Jonas Savimbi), the use that press organs such as O DIARIO invariably make of everything that can theoretically hurt relations between Portugal and Angola are examples of the importance of foreign policy to the Angolan Government.

The Eduardo dos Santos group needed to take control of foreign policy more than other sectors in the government area. That is what it did. The very likely replacement of the ambassador in Lisbon is another sign. He is too "pragmatic" and not enough of a propagandist--that is, he is a diplomat--for his presence in an embassy as important as that of Lisbon to be of immediate interest to the president's group.

#### The Three Citadels of the MPLA Threatened

With the initiative in the military field lost to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), its main supporters on the international level--the Soviet Union and Cuba--apparently not interested in the future of the MPLA, and seeing that the "constructive commitment" of the United States is maddeningly slow, the Angolan ruling group has finally realized that it is time to change the situation qualitatively, because the break can also be reached "quantitatively," and things are headed that way.

In the military area, the stoppage of South African actions did not let the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA) catch their breath to fight UNITA. Available reports indicate that the new MiG-23's stopped flying after the first one was shot down in August and its Cuban pilot was killed. On the other hand, UNITA has confirmed its actions in the diamond areas of Lunda (its trucks have been north of the Benguela Railroad since last year) and it appears to have already reached the oil operations region and begun actions in the perimeter and in the city of Luanda.

This means that the three citadels of the MPLA are threatened: the capital, the diamonds and the oil.

What will be the reaction of the United States and the oil multinationals when the Cubans who defend them have to open fire to defend their interests?

What will be the reaction of the people of Luanda when to economic erosion will be added the lack of security?

What will be the reaction of the leaders if the property of one of them is the target of terrorist attack in Luanda, as UNITA has already threatened?

The relative slowness with which UNITA advanced to the north and northeast gave the MPLA time to find solutions in foreign policy but at this point, time is pressing.

Why? Because the foreign powers, including South Africa for a brief period, but especially the government of Luanda, did not take into account the fact that in a conflict such as the Angolan one, the internal

factor ends up predominating. What matters today is who controls the land. Not all problems are resolved in distant capitals.

It is difficult to envision a scenario in which the United States would propose a solution in which UNITA is symbolically represented in power, as UNITA itself charges.

The constructive commitment of the United States appears rather to point toward a dialog "without consequence" with the MPLA and toward a proposal for a solution of reconciliation by the latter with UNITA, which immediately implies the withdrawal of the foreign contingents, the pillars of the Luanda Government. For that reason, for the MPLA, any solution of this type is a "radical" route.

In addition to that, South Africa, more or less allied with the United States, is now openly committed to UNITA--Savimbi's presence at Pieter Botha's inauguration is the final proof--and has adopted an attitude that seems to place in the hands of that movement the solution of "its" Angolan case: the withdrawal of the Cubans and Soviets and the establishment of a "neutral" government that will not permit an independent Namibia, with or without SWAPO in power, to become a center of destabilization inside its own borders.

Thus, foreign policy is no longer enough for the Angolan Government. The more so since the economic and military situation is alarming.

With diamond operations virtually at a standstill, oil revenues are manifestly not enough to sustain the situation. Financial difficulties are accumulating. A reading of the 1983 report of the activities of the Portuguese Institute for Economic Cooperation (ICE) reveals that Angola postponed or canceled some economic cooperation activities with Portugal for financial reasons, which perhaps explains the diatribes against Portugal in the past 2 years obviously based by the Angolan Government on reasons of a political nature (Portugal is a scapegoat for the same weak reasons invoked by Mozambique when Maputo found itself in internal difficulties and in difficulties with South Africa).

From the military point of view, there are no signs that the MPLA has achieved significant victories in the various internal battle fronts. On the contrary, it has not contained UNITA's advance.

The latter declares that it already has regular units and has personnel with more intensive training as well as antiaircraft weapons (various reports by newsmen and hostages captured by the movement revealed that one UNITA's main military obstacles was the fear of air operations by the FAPLA). UNITA's battallions now have 800 men as against 500 previously.

On the other hand, Savimbi's movement is advancing slowly not only for military reasons but to proceed to organize the rearguard. As it gains positions, UNITA organizes the population and establishes agricultural operations, health stations and more or less mobile military bases that will insure the integration of the population and the subsistence of the military themselves.

The UNITA civil administration in Lunda Province, which had already begun when I visited that Angolan province at the end of 1983, has been consolidated in the meantime, according to the movement's reports.

UNITA has recorded advances even in the diplomatic area. Last summer, a delegation headed by Jeremias Chitunda, in charge of the movement's foreign relations, carried a message from Savimbi to the leaders of several African countries that openly or covertly support his struggle, specifically, Togo, Ivory Coast, Senegal, Morocco, Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Kenya.

There is yet another aspect to keep in mind, namely, the much greater facility of UNITA to adapt itself internally. Its organizational set-up was recently changed.

The armed forces chief of staff (the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FALA)), Demostenes Chilingutilla, was replaced by Alberto Chendovava, who scored a number of important military victories on the ground for UNITA (Lomaum, Alto Catumbela and former Novo Redondo).

The internal administration of the areas controlled by the movement has gone from Vaculucuta (also in charge of the military front of Cuanhama) to Ernesto Mulato, a long-time colleague of Savimbi's.

Dito Chinjunga, the movement's representative in London and Savimbi's former bodyguard was promoted to permanent secretary of UNITA's Executive Commission.

These and other known changes at the level of leadership organizations confirm that there have not been any dismissals but rather the rotation of personnel among the positions. Vaculucuta and Chilingutilla assumed other positions. The internal operation of the movement continues to be mysterious but the last two changes in leadership positions lead to the conclusion that its operationality is insured by the rotation of a quite large number of leaders (which basically creates competition) and the untouchableness of the positions of Savimbi in its presidency and, to a lesser degree, of secretary general Miguel Punda, a native of Cabinda.

In the face of this situation, what solutions remain for the MPLA? The internal erosion devalues foreign policy and its toughness in that area. Despite a reorganizational effort, the FAPLA will have great difficulty in retaking the strategic initiative. On the other hand, the possibility

of reconciliation with UNITA is the only one that Luanda's leaders have always answered with a 100 percent "No."

The MPLA National Conference may reinforce Eduardo dos Santos' power. It may again mandate him to find international solutions that will resolve the country's dramatic situation. But owing to the international situation and the position of the international protagonists, any of the possibilities will only mean postponing for a few more months or a few scant years a fundamental solution which, by this route, will definitely be military.

8711

CSO: 3442/165

ANGOLA

#### UNITA'S CHITUNGA COMMENTS ON LEADERSHIP CHANGES

Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 12 Jan 85 pp 1, 6

[Text] UNITA's Foreign Relations Secretary Jeremias Chitunga spent the past 3 days in Lisbon meeting with Angolan militants favorable to Jonas Savimbi, according to a spokesman for that movement.

In statements made recently to EXPRESSO, Chitunga revealed some of the changes made in the military sector of the group which is combating the MPLA and subsequent to the extraordinary congress held at UNITA's headquarters in Jamba at the beginning of November. Demostenes Chilingutilla, chief of the movement's general staff, assumed control of military operations, replacing Brig Gen Renato Mateus who retired for personal reasons. The general staff was placed under the leadership of Brig Gen Alberto Chendovava.

UNITA's leader denied that Commander Vakulukuta, relieved during the congress of the leadership of the central-southern front, had been arrested in Jamba, as reported in the Portuguese press. According to Jeremias Chitunga, Vakulukuta is moving about freely at the movement's headquarters and has allegedly taken on administrative duties in the movement's educational sector.

Wilson Fernandes, who until now represented UNITA in Portugal, was promoted to the position of secretary of information, a post previously occupied by Major Jaka Jamba who was also transferred to the education sector as in the case of his superior.

Jeremias Chitunga remarked that his recent meeting with Chester Crocker, American undersecretary of state for Africa, is part of a series of regular meetings which UNITA has been having with Washington in keeping with the latter's involvement in the conflict with southern Africa.

Referring to observers who believe Savimbi to be fearful of an overall accord in the area without UNITA's participation and with a possible sacrifice of the movement by South Africa, Chitunga said that "no foreign power can control UNITA. We have made great progress," he went on to say, "and all foreign powers, including South Africa, are aware of our autonomy." However, he made special mention of what his movement considers



erroneous in the present conversations at the diplomatic level concerning southern Africa: "UNITA continues to believe that diplomacy plays an important role in the overall solution of the conflict, but a change in strategy is required. The U.S. leaders should not fail to note Luanda's intransigence in face of the Cuban troop withdrawal and the need for political concessions within the country. Negotiation is a concession on both sides, but at times this does not appear to exist. The request for the destruction of UNITA as a condition for the total withdrawal of the Cubans is absolutely unacceptable."

8568

CSO: 3442/164

BENIN

#### ADDITIONAL DETAILS ON NORWEGIAN OIL SECTOR ASSISTANCE

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 6 Feb 85 p 29

[Article by Morten Woldsdal: "Benin Is Taught to Run Oil Field"]

[Text] Cotonou, Benin, 1 Feb--Saga Petroleum wants to get everything arranged in the next few years so that the authorities in the West African People's Republic of Benin will be able to take over operation of the country's only oil field in 1988-89. But even after the Norwegian oil company has relinquished responsibility for the Seme field, the Beninese authorities will have a great need for advice from Saga--among other things, in order to build up their own state oil company.

Since the end of the 1970s, the Norwegian company has played an altogether central role in the so far rather modest oil adventure of the people's republic. Saga's contribution over the next 5 to 10 years will also be crucially important for the exploitation of Benin's oil resources.

Training the local personnel is Saga's most important task in Benin--in addition to being in charge of the oil field's development and operation. Saga has worked actively from the very first day so that the Beninese will be qualified to operate the field on their own.

#### Thorough Training

Today there are over 300 local employees in Saga Petroleum's Benin. Half of these receive thorough technological training both in Benin and in the Saga organization in Norway. A separate training center, among other things, has been built in Cotonou. The World Bank has financed much of the training activity. More than \$2.5 million--roughly 23 million Norwegian kroner--have been used so far to train the Beninese. Forty million kroner have been allocated for this activity.

Several local employees today hold central posts in Saga Benin. All key positions in the organization are occupied by one Norwegian and one Beninese. In this way, the Beninese are thoroughly prepared to assume responsibility for the field.

In addition to Benin's takeover of the Seme field, it is also the authorities' goal to build up their own state oil company in the country. It is still uncertain, however, when such a company will see the light of day.

#### Hoping for Saga's Help

"We first want to increase both exploratory activity and production before we establish a state oil company. But when that time comes, we hope for help from Saga Petroleum," says the country's finance minister, Hospice Antonio, to AFTENPOSTEN. According to him, the authorities in Benin take aim at being able to assume management of the Seme field in 1988 or 1989.

The authorities stress that Benin will also need extensive technical assistance from Saga after management of the field is transferred and after a separate state oil company has been established.

It will take many years before Benin can direct its oil activity entirely on its own.

Benin is by far one of the world's poorest countries. The inhabitants' average income is about 1,200 kroner per year. Oil activity has had little importance for the country's economy up until now. For the most part, all revenue goes toward payment of interest and installments on loans entered into in connection with development. Today oil activity only accounts for about 5 percent of Benin's gross national product.

#### Phase Two of Seme

Meanwhile, the authorities hope that oil will play a bigger and bigger role in the country's economy in the years to come. State revenue, among other things, will increase considerably if phase two of the Seme development is implemented.

It is expected that Saga Petroleum and the authorities will soon sign an agreement on phase two of the project. Phase one has cost approximately 900 million kroner, and phase two will amount to an additional 400 million.

If such a project is successful, oil production from the field will increase from roughly 7,000 barrels per day at present to 11,000 barrels. Benin's net income up through 1992 will increase from about 1.65 to 2.15 billion kroner with a phase two expansion. Saga Petroleum will receive gross income of about 75 million kroner by implementing the next step in the project.

Benin is also concentrating on increasing oil operations over and above activity in the Seme field. Saga has recently submitted a report--on behalf of the authorities--which will form the basis of the first round of licenses for the Beninese continental shelf. A number of foreign oil companies--Statoil and Norsk Hydro among them--are invited to participate in exploratory activity for oil and gas in this area. The plan is to distribute the first licenses as early as this year.

According to spokesmen for Saga, there are several interesting prospects on Benin's continental shelf. Estimates of reserves on the shelf vary from

300 million to 1.2 billion extractable barrels of oil. The Seme field contains about 22 million barrels. Saga has arrived at these estimates on the basis of seismic studies the company has carried out.

The greatest possibilities for making new discoveries lie east of the shelf, which is very small by Norwegian standards. Plans are being made to open up the entire continental shelf for exploratory drilling. This area corresponds in size to six of the blocks in the North Sea. The ocean depth is generally no more than 20 to 30 meters.

Saga Petroleum has a good relationship with the authorities in Benin. The roughly 40 Norwegians who are associated with the organization have adapted without problems to the local game rules. The Norwegian oil company is today a very popular element in Beninese social and economic life.

#### Poor Country Which Wants to Have Financial Aid from Norway

Benin in West Africa--by far one of the poorest countries in the world--hopes to be able to get foreign aid from Norway. The government in the Marxist-Leninist country asks Norwegian authorities for help. They hope for assistance especially in the health, education and farming sector. Beninese authorities also request an easing in the conditions for large loans which are financed through Norwegian export credits.

The government in the poor country has not, however, formally asked Norwegian authorities for foreign aid or an easing of loan conditions. The authorities in Norway have therefore not discussed these questions concretely.

Benin's president and finance minister made the requests for economic assistance in meetings with Norwegian reporters visiting the West African people's republic. The meetings were marked by the government's strong desire for greater cooperation with Norway--over and above the cooperation the oil company Saga already has with the authorities in the country.

Benin, which is a former French colony, has nearly 4 million inhabitants. The gross national product is 1.9 billion Norwegian kroner, according to the country's finance minister, Hospice Antonio. The average income is 1,250 kroner. Only 100,000 of the country's inhabitants are wage earners. The rest obtain money for their families by selling fish and their own agricultural products.

The people's republic of Benin is extremely burdened by loans. The country has borrowed over 9 billion kroner from abroad. This money has been used mainly for the development of Saga Petroleum's Seme field and also for a sugar factory and a cement factory. The last two projects are not in operation today.

The bulk of the loans are obtained in dollars. The high dollar exchange rate therefore makes it extra hard for the country. The finance minister states that interest on the loans is 9 percent. The annual interest outlay reaches 800 million kroner. Inflation is 15 percent--an increase of 5 percent in as many years.

Finance Minister Antonio makes clear that the state budget is reduced by close to 10 percent from 1984 to 1985, and the authorities are prepared for further reductions in order to be able to survive the economic crisis.

Benin is pinning its faith on oil activity. Today the country receives virtually no income from this--up until now--modest activity. Most of the oil revenue goes toward installment payments and interest on loans for the Seme field.

The country's president, Mathieu Kerekou, wants to get back more from the oil field. "We ask the Norwegian government to reassess the loan contracts," says Kerekou. Benin wants the loans--or parts of them--to be remitted. In any case, the country will ask for a deferment of payments, according to the president.

The loans he is talking about are for more than 700 million kroner for expansion of the Seme field. They are guaranteed by the Guarantee Institute for Export Credit on recommendation from NORAD.

President Kerekou emphasizes that Benin is nobody's satellite state, even though the country is Marxist-Leninist. He says the country pursues a scientific Marxism-Leninism in which the teachings of Marx and Lenin are only guidelines.

Benin has a free market economy and a number of private companies. State companies are not considered so important. And Benin welcomes Western companies to the country.

"We cooperate with the Soviet Union politically, not economically," say the country's authorities.

12327

CSO: 3639/79

COMOROS

BRIEFS

POLICE ARREST DEMONSTRATORS--In the past few weeks the security forces have made more than 130 arrests on Moheli and in the Nioumakele region of Anjouan following the demonstrations organised by local inhabitants in protest at their lack of representation in the government (see I.O.N. No 167). Another incident which is causing concern to president Ahmed Abdallah is the desertion of a member of his personal guard, a Comorian known as Ramob, taking with him a quantity of weapons. He is one of the guard members who were given training in Israel and South Africa. Finally, the government is also unsure of the intentions of the federal assembly's speaker; Mohamed Taki is still in France trying to win over Comorians who have up to now supported president Abdallah. On February 10 a large number of activists in the UCP, the only legal party in the Comoros, met in Marseilles with the intention of drafting an open letter criticising the head of state. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER 16 Feb 85 p 4]

CSO: 3400/702-E

DJIBOUTI

BRIEFS

CONTAINER PORT OPENED--The two giant gantries of the new container terminal at Djibouti port were inaugurated this week, enabling the port to take the third generation of container ships, those with a beam of 30 metres. (See the special report on this subject published in I.O.N. No 165). However, the ceremony was preceded by a serious dispute between two port management companies, Societe Maritime Savon and Ries et Compagnie Maritime Auxiliaire d'Outre-mer, and the Djibouti government, following the decision of the port authorities to operate the new container terminal themselves. The companies announced that they were making 70 employees redundant, but the labour ministry refused to agree to the move. In the end a few redundancies were accepted. I.O.N.--The bulk of the new equipment was financed by the Kuwaiti Fund, which loaned 2.2 billion Djibouti francs at a preferential rate of two per cent and also insisted that the port authorities manage the terminal. Tariffs imposed by the private companies are particularly steep, and according to some estimates mooring charges at Djibouti equal the cost of half the voyage between Djibouti and Europe. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER 16 Feb 85 p 6]

CSO: 3400/702-E

ETHIOPIA

PRESIDENT MENGISTU CALLS FOR AUSTERITY

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER 16 Feb 85

[Text]

A decree of the Derg on February 12 made it an obligation, as a national duty, for "every civil servant, farmer or businessman" in the country to contribute to a relief fund for victims of drought. The amount would be the equivalent of one month's pay for government officials and salary earners, to be paid over a year. Private businesses would have to pay the equivalent of two per cent of their turnover in 1983-84, while for self-employed farmers the levy would be a twelfth of their annual income, to be paid in two instalments after the harvests. The decree followed a broadcast speech by president MENGISTU Haile Mariam on February 9 in which he announced a series of austerity measures in the interests of solidarity. Apart from the contributions of individuals, the head of State said that the import of cars, vans and luxury goods would henceforth be banned, and petrol would be rationed. Committees would be set up at regional, provincial and district level to see that the contributions were made in line with the decree and supervise the transfer of funds from the banks to the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission. Other directives were to be announced soon for implementing the austerity plan announced by Col. MENGISTU, who also called on officials to take turns in helping rescue operations in the drought and resettlement areas.

*I.O.N.- These sacrifices demanded from the people of Ethiopia, though not, it would seem, from the military, appear self-evident, but are surprising by the delay in announcing them. Efforts to bring aid to the starving from abroad began almost five months ago, but it was only last October that ordinary Ethiopians in the towns, especially in Addis Ababa, started to learn, little by little, of the extent of the disaster, once the celebrations marking the tenth anniversary of the revolution were over. On the other hand, it is certain that the government has been cutting back on its imports for several months, as can be seen by the very sharp decline in freight passing through the port of Djibouti en route for Ethiopia.*

CSO: 3400/702-E



ETHIOPIA

FUNCTIONS OF NATIONAL RRC OUTLINED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 10 Jan 85 pp 2, 3

[Article by Mulugeta Gudeta]

[Text] The National Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) was legally established in 1974.

Given the extremely difficult situation prevailing at the time of its founding, the RRC has obviously scaled many heights to evolve into an efficient national institution with tentacles reaching every corner of the country where natural and man-made problems make their appearance. At the time of its birth it was an agency with modest resources at its disposal and its strength primarily based on the full support it enjoyed from the revolutionary government and the Ethiopian people at large. The conviction in the noble character of its tasks and responsibilities was another source of moral strength.

The functions of the RRC have undergone a complex process. Right after its establishment it was primarily involved in the arduous task of mitigating the after effects of the then prevailing famine by providing the necessary relief assistance for the survivors. Lack of previous experience in such large scale rescue operations was another constraint which could only be overcome through persistence and increased commitment. Its operations were not limited to emergency supply of food and health care. It had also to help victims recuperate from the ordeal they went through and start a new life. The task of rehabilitating these people had also been an integral part of the commission's operations starting from 1974.

The scope and activity of the commission was further enhanced when it was entrusted with new functions and roles. The disturbance of peace as a result of internal and external subversion has resulted in the exacerbation of the refugee problem. Hence the RRC had to carry out the dual function of providing emergency relief assistance and rehabilitating the drought victims as well as refugees and returnees. Consequently, the structure and organization of the commission was expanded and consolidated. A number of regional offices were opened to efficiently handle local relief issues in line with the directives of the headquarters in Addis Ababa.

At this present time of trials and tribulations when a sixth of the population of the country is facing starvation, the responsibilities of the commission have reached an all time high. The RRC is actually engaged in a round-the-clock relief and rehabilitation activities. Ethiopia is the most critically drought affected country in Africa. It is also the only country which has so far established the only efficient mechanism to withstand the effects of the drought. The RRC is the only institution of its kind in Africa to carry out relief activities on the basis of a national programme of action.

### Early Recovery

The 1983-84 drought and starvation in Ethiopia will go down in history as the most serious catastrophe in the recent history of the country. The appalling destructions caused by the present drought both in terms of human lives and resources have not yet been overcome. We are rather at the initial phase of the problem and an early recovery is not yet in sight. Within this context the RRC is making all the necessary preparations by enhancing its readiness to win the long battle against the calamitous effects of the drought. On the threshold of the second decade of its activity, the RRC finds itself in a better shape to live up to future challenges. Under the Ten Year Leading Plan that will serve as a guideline for the planned development of the national economy, the RRC is expected to shoulder important responsibilities in the realm of long-term rehabilitation schemes and related development activities. Short and long-term rehabilitation schemes have already been prepared and by the year 1994 it is expected to rehabilitate some 3 million people from the drought prone regions of the north to more fertile lands in the south and southwest.

Starting from the time of its establishment the RRC has paid increasing attention to the task of making the country's drought and famine problem known to the outside world. It has spared no effort to establish links with foreign relief agencies and philanthropic organizations. It has also attracted the attention of various governmental and non-governmental donor organizations to the drought situation in the country. As a result of all these efforts, a proper awareness of the prevailing conditions in the country has crystallized among the international community. This awareness has in turn served as a catalyst for more assistance from the outside. On many occasions the Commission has expressed its gratitude to the assistance so far received from all sources without failing to point out that in relation to the vastness of the problem, the flow of relief has to be sustained and its volume increased if an eventual relapse to famine is to be avoided

in the future. According to studies made by the RRC the cost of rehabilitation programmes is far beyond the actual economic capacity of the country. For this reason aid donors are invited to participate in short and long term development schemes.

### Unreserved Support

During his recent visit to the headquarters of the RRC, Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, General Secretary of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, Chairman of the PMAC and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, paid tribute to the humanitarian aid extended by different countries and private and international donor organizations in aid of drought victims. At the same time the revolutionary leader stressed on the current efforts being undertaken by the revolutionary government and the Ethiopian people to overcome the drought

problem. Comrade Mengistu also lauded the achievements of the RRC by saying that the success of Relief and Rehabilitation Programme to aid compatriots affected by drought is a test of strength and determination of all genuine Ethiopian citizens.

One of the central tasks of the Commission is to help enhance the country's long term strategy of counting on its own resources to overcome all problems. The projects undertaken by the Commission are likewise aimed at achieving food self-sufficiency as soon as possible. The rehabilitation programmes already undertaken by the Commission in the southern part of the country, in Kaffa, Illubabor, Wollega have proved the feasibility of its strategy. As Comrade Mengistu said, "The broad masses of Ethiopia have neither the intention nor the interest in becoming always dependent on foreign assistance." This is in line with the rationale behind foreign assistance which is mainly aimed at enabling the recipients achieve self-sufficiency in the long run. In this sense, the RRC is an institution that must continue to enjoy unreserved support in its effort to live up to its future responsibilities.

CSO: 3400/553

ETHIOPIA

TEAM INSPECTS REHABILITATION ACTIVITIES IN METEKEL

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 5 Feb 85 pp 1, 3

[Text] A team led by Comrade Amanuel Amde-Michael, member of the Politburo of the CC of WPE and Minister of Law and Justice, recently, inspected rehabilitation activities in Metekel province, Gojjam region.

The team, which included Comrade Kassa Gabre, Alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of WPE and Minister of Construction also inspected the airstrip in Guba district and the proposed rehabilitation site in Almahal town in the same province.

During the tour, the visiting team was accompanied by Comrade Zeleke Beyene, member of the CC of WPE and First Secretary of the WPE Committee of Gojjam region, Comrade Gebre Admassu, Head of Planning of the North-Western Ethiopia Zone with the rank of commissioner, Comrade Belew Teshale, First Secretary of the WPE Committee of the rehabilitation centre in Metekel locality, and Comrade Yaregal Abate, First Secretary of the provincial WPE Committee.

Following the tour of inspection, a meeting was held at the assembly hall of the provincial WPE office and extensive discussion was conducted on the rehabilitation drive with emphasis on the strengthening of facilities at the Pawl rehabilitation site.

Meanwhile, Comrade Mesfin Makonnen, Vice Minister of Cooperatives Organization and Agricultural Development Sector of the Ministry of Agriculture said that satisfactory results have been registered in the activities of rehabilitation centres in Kaffa region in accordance with the programme charted out by the Politburo of the CC of WPE.

Comrade Mesfin made the observation after a team in which he was a member toured rehabilitation sites in three provinces of Kaffa region and inspected the extent to which the new structure of the Ministry of Agriculture is being translated into deeds in zones, regions, provinces, districts and centres.

The team toured rehabilitation sites in Kishe locality in Seka-Chekorssa district, Jimma province, Gimbo district, Kaffa province, and Gura Ferda district, Gimira province. Present during the tours were Comrade Teshome Demissie, Manager of the Agricultural Development Office of the Western Zone Planning office, heads of various departments and experts and team leaders of the Ministry of Agriculture in the region.

ETHIOPIA

TEAM INSPECTS REHABILITATION ACTIVITIES IN ASSOSSA

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 6 Feb 85 pp 1, 6

[Text] A team of party and government officials led by Comrade Ammanuel Amde-Michael, member of the Politburo of the CC of WPE and Minister of Law and Justice, went on a tour of inspection last Saturday of rehabilitation activities in Assossa province, Wollega region.

The team visited the areas being levelled for agriculture in Megele, Babassi, Wobba and Komshiga localities in Assossa district and observed drought victims rehabilitated in the area carrying out their daily work.

The team further exchanged views with campaigners deployed in the rehabilitation centres and gave them words of encouragement to strive for the implementation of the programme issued by the Politburo of the CC of WPE.

Also visited by the team was the nobile hospital which is in operation in the area with the help of the government of the Soviet Union. The director of the hospital took the team around the hospital and gave them briefings on its endeavours to save the lives of compatriots affected by drought.

Present during the tour were Comrade Negussie Fanta, member of the CC of WPE and First Secretary of WPE Committee of Wollega region, and first secretaries of the WPE committees of Assossa province and its rehabilitation centre.

Last Sunday, the team held a meeting with the provincial drought relief and rehabilitation committee and exchanged views with them on ways of further strengthening rehabilitation activities.

At a meeting held in the provincial administrative office, the team held extensive discussions with the provincial Drought Relief and Rehabilitation Committee and charted out ways of enabling the drought-affected compatriots to become self-supporting.

CSO: 3400/731

ETHIOPIA

REHABILITATION DRIVE PROCEEDS SUCCESSFULLY

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 7 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Comrade Berhanu said here yesterday the strategy devised by the WPE and the Revolutionary Government to rehabilitate drought victims in more fertile areas is proceeding successfully.

Comrade Verhanu Bayih, member of the Politburo of the CC of WPE and Minister of Labour and Social Affairs, was answering questions from foreign journalists yesterday afternoon at Bole International Airport special lounge.

Comrade Berhanu said despite some problems the programme worked out to move victims of drought to fertile and less densely populated areas in progressing well.

Comrade Verhanu stated that the Rehabilitation programme in Gondar, Gojjam, Bale, Wollega and Kaffa regions will soon make victims of the drought self-supporting and productive citizens.

Comrade Verhanu also noted that the self-help efforts of the drought victims rehabilitated in those areas are very encouraging--notably in harnessing rivers and digging water wells and preparing land for cultivation. Comrade Verhanu also appreciated the co-operation of the local inhabitants in providing them with various household utensils and physical labour.

Comrade Verhanu also revealed that necessary preparations have been made towards the implementation of the programme and in this connection he pointed out that appropriate measures have been taken in line with the directives given by Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam following his inspection tours of those areas.

Comrade Berhanu elaborated on the activities of the various Drought Relief Committees established to support the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission in its efforts to withstand and combat the drought problem.

Comrade Verhanu said thanks to the efforts underway at all levels, the lives of thousands of compatriots have been saved and the outcome of the strategy has become of great success. Comrade Berhanu noted that the rehabilitation scheme and the active participation of the working people is gathering momentum.

CSO: 3400/731

ETHIOPIA

DEVELOPMENT POTENTIALITIES OF WESTERN REGION REVIEWED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 14 Feb 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by Kifle Djote]

[Text] The continued deployment of skilled manpower resources and experts in diverse spheres of the development endeavour to the rural areas of western Ethiopia is decisive for the successful exploitation of the rich agricultural and mineral potentialities of the region.

This is the observation of Comrade Petros Wantamo, head of the Regional Planning Office for Western Ethiopia with the rank of Commissioner. During a brief interview in his office in Jimma last week, Comrade Petros again stressed that it is impossible to achieve any major breakthrough in any sphere of our development drive without the active involvement of skilled professionals at all stages.

While singling out for special praise the laudable initiatives recently taken by the Ministry of agriculture in deploying increasing number of its agricultural experts in the rural areas of western regions, Comrade Petros reiterated the repeated calls and directives earlier issued by our Revolutionary Leader which stressed the need for our development efforts to begin from the rural to urban areas, with skilled professionals and development experts at the vanguard.

Comrade Petros strongly hit out against the tendency of the educated elite and skilled professionals to avoid services in the countryside describing it as a retrogressive culture, running contrary to the principles of socialism.

He stressed that the exemplary role of the Ministry of Agriculture in dispatching a large number of its working personnel and experts to the rural areas should be urgently emulated by other organs of the state as one of the most encouraging factors in accelerating the pace of our rural development.

Comrade Petros observed that the physical presence of agricultural experts in the rural areas, particularly at the sprouting rehabilitation centres, and the expert advice they give at all stages of our development effort is already boosting the working morale of the local peasantry and the newly-settled compatriots.

## Intensive Studies

Comrade Petros disclosed that the Regional Planning Office has, ever since its institution a few months ago, been undertaking intensive studies and regional surveys with the view to assessing the regional economic potentials.

He revealed that the western regions comprising of Kaffa, Illubabor and Wollega, have immense potentials of agricultural and mineral resources, the full and effective exploitation of which will greatly contribute to the strengthening of the national economy. With the excellent climate, which is extremely conducive to agriculture, the western regions are already in the lead in producing the greatest share of total agricultural output. Comrade Petros disclosed, adding that 60 per cent of the country's coffee production, the biggest foreign exchange earner, comes from these three regions alone.

He added that the concentration of increasing number of state farms in these three regions, the commencement of huge agricultural development projects and the availability of agricultural, forest and mineral resources augur well for steady economic advancement of the region within the overall national economic development strategy.

Comrade Petros described western Ethiopia as an extremely rich belt with enormous productive capacity of agricultural and mineral items capable of bringing considerable foreign exchange earnings. Kaffa, Illubabor and Wollega regions possess a wealth of animal and cattle resources and the possibility of producing hides and skins, another major resources of foreign exchange, is again immense. Comrade Petros added. The dense and rich forest resources, particularly those in Illubabor, not only provide valuable exportable products including incense and frankincense but also hold promising prospects for the production of timber and other woodwork products, he added.

## Fruitful Results

Comrade Petros also touched upon the water and power potentials of the western regions. Pointing out that the water potential is one of the main sources of wealth on which the future prosperity of the country as well as the success of its economic social development are based, Comrade Petros said the availability of enormous water resources, both surface and underground, in these regions provides sure indications that the development projects started in these regions will soon bring forth fruitful results.

The rivers of Gilgel Gibe and Denbi in Kaffa, Sor river in Illubabor and Fintcha and Aha rivers in Wollega are now being harnessed to generate power and electricity, he added.

The people of the three regions are also increasingly becoming conscious of the crucial need of transport and communications in our development

CSO: 3400/731



ETHIOPIA

CROP PROTECTION SYMPOSIUM HELD

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 5 Feb 85 p 7

[Text] The first Ethiopian crop protection symposium opened here yesterday at the International Livestock Centre for Africa (ILCA).

At the four-day parley agricultural experts and development workers will broadly examine and discuss the problems created by crop disease on various plantations and the result obtained by the research on wheat, teff, barley, vegetables and coffee and the measures taken to protect crops from diseases.

Taking part in the symposium are representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Agricultural Research Institute, state farms, the Ministry of Coffee and Tea Development, the Agricultural Marketing Corporation, the Ethiopian Standards Institutions and agricultural research workers from different international organizations.

Opening the meeting, Comrade Dr. Simic Debela, Head of the Agricultural Research Institute, said that this first crop protection symposium in Ethiopia in which scientists and development workers are taking part will assess what research has been made in crop protection and determine what needs to be done in the coming few years.

He noted that Ethiopia is an agricultural country, with a huge agricultural potential. He pointed out that at the moment not more than 13 million hectares are used for food crops production in any given year, although up to 80 million hectares can be considered suitable for agricultural purposes. "Over 2 million hectares of land are considered potentially irrigable, but the total area of land presently under irrigation is hardly over 100,000 hectares," he said.

Comrade Dr. Simie said that despite this potential, Ethiopians are at present hard pressed to feed themselves. There are many causes for this unfortunate and frightening state of affairs, he pointed out. The most dramatic of the natural factors or causes, at least in the past few years, is the drastic and unprecedented change in rainfall pattern and amount, he said, and added that the less dramatic but consistently damaging factors are associated with the use of crop varieties and cultural practices that are non-conducive to high productivity.

Comrade Dr. Simie pointed out that as must experienced agronomists or horticulturalists could testify, even deserts can be made to bloom with the right blend of technology and investment. He said that the critical issue is to identify what sort of technology is appropriate and what level of investment could be afforded by the government or members of the farming community. Comrade Dr. Simie pointed out that management capability is another factor worth considering. "Our experience with state farms has clearly shown that availability of technology and finance does not automatically guarantee high return from investment," he noted.

He said that research workers must always strive to match the level of technology generated to the management capability of the users of the technology. "Appropriacy must be the name of the game," he concluded.

CSO: 3400/731

ETHIOPIA

HORTICULTURE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION EXPECTS HIGHER YIELD

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 6 Feb 85 pp 1, 5

[Article by Aselefech Getachew]

[Text] The Horticulture Development Corporation in the Ministry of State Farms Development has expanded the size of its farms and expects to have an average of 30 per cent increase in the production of fruits and vegetables this year, said Comrade Fanna Wolde-Giorgis, general manager of the Corporation.

He stated that this tremendous increase in the production of fruits and vegetables is expected because the Corporation has expanded the size of the farms from 749 hectares to 2,133 hectares in which 25 quintals of fruits are to be produced per hectare. The size of vegetable farms have expanded from 992 hectares to 1,239 hectares and a total production of 173 quintals per hectare is to be expected. The Corporation also produces flowers, spices, cotton, tobacco, broom sorghum and various cereals, he noted.

The general manager said that there is enough water for the expansion of horticultural production since most of the farms use irrigation system. However, major productive farms in Tibila, Yerer-Gotta and Abwara Melka have been depending on the rivers that flow down from the highlands. The volume of these rivers is now decreasing due to the prevailing shortage of rainfall and consequently these farms have been affected to some extent. Peasants could not also produce as much as they used to because of the shortage of water in the rivers, he added.

Comrade Fanna stated that the Horticulture Development Corporation earlier concentrated on the production of fruits and vegetables and supplying such items to the domestic market. Later the irrigation network was expanded and it started to produce new perennial plants and flowers for export market. The production of flowers is a new venture for the corporation which now proved to be very promising. Flowers are mostly produced in the Zeway area where other fruits and vegetables are also cultivated. The corporation at present exports different kinds of fruits, vegetables and flowers to the different parts of Europe, he underlined.

According to the general manager, tomatoes are also produced on a large scale most of which go to the factory in Merti where it is processed and canned. The factory has totally met the domestic demand in this regard. The Corporation produces high quality grapes. Local wineries used to import raisin but since local production of grapes has increased, it has as well satisfied the local demand, he added.

The Corporation owns two distribution centres in Addis Ababa, one in Dire Dawa, and Nazareth where mass organizations and retailers can purchase fruits and vegetables for local consumers, it was learnt.

CSO: 3400/731

ETHIOPIA

AMIBARA IRRIGATION PROJECT COMPLETED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 6 Feb 85 pp 1, 4

[Article by Melaku G/Yohannes]

[Text] The Amibara Irrigation Project, with a total capacity of developing 10,000 hectares has been completed, it was disclosed here by Comrade Hailu-Habte, Acting Executive Director of the project.

Comrade Hailu-Habte stated that out of the total hectare coverage of the project, 80 per cent has been allotted to state farms, 17 and 3 percent to rehabilitation site and agricultural research work respectively.

The executive director further stated that the project which was made possible through government fund, assistance and loan from abroad will bolster the nation's effort towards developing modern irrigation systems in the country at large.

Elaborating on the all-round aspects of the irrigation work, Comrade Hailu said that 100 tunnels, 135 km roads and numerous canals have been constructed, while, two offices that render services to the state farms in the area have been built and the necessary agricultural machineries for both state farms and the rehabilitation site have already been provided by the project.

The Acting executive director observed that a maintenance workshop a clinic and other auxiliaries were made available to state farms, while, the completion of other services is being accelerate. Comrade Hailu further observed that the project not only helps to generate to many Ethiopians, but also could have an educative impact on the nomadic people to practice agriculture.

The acting director also noted that Amibara Project has been supplying raw materials to local textile industries and said that the current irrigation project which was completed two years ahead of schedule, will no doubt considerably facilitate the nation's endeavour towards the development of irrigation projects throughout the country.

CSO: 3400/731

ETHIOPIA

ECONOMIC UTILIZATION OF OIL RATION ADVOCATED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 9 Feb 85 pp 1, 4

[Article by Melaku G/Yohannes]

[Text] "It is incumbent upon nationals to economically utilize oil especially at this particular period when the country is severely affected by drought-borne problem." This was stated yesterday by Comrade Redwan Mohammed, representative of the Domestic Business Activities and Price Control Administration, under the Ministry of Domestic Trade.

Comrade Redwan Mohammed said that at this juncture, when Ethiopia is making every possible effort towards alleviating the drought-borne problem for that matter it is imperative to judiciously use oil on the part of individuals, and called on all dealers to help put into practice the programme set down by the administration.

The representative disclosed that the limits set out by the administration was, most often violated, for the one reason or another by individuals, and said that stricter control would be applied.

Comrade Redwan observed that government and mass organizations have also to device an appropriate means for a rational and economical utilization of oil as well as a correct approach for the deployment of vehicles of transport and similar facilities.

The representative stressed the importance of the correct and effective utilization of oil on the part of a consumers and the country's all-round national development programme as well as prevailing drought-borne problem, which has a direct bearing on the utilization of petroleum.

CSO: 3400/731

ETHIOPIA

GEOSCIENCE, MINING ENGINEERING CONGRESS HELD

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 6 Feb 85 pp 1, 6

[Article by Melkam Tesfa Beyene]

[Text] The first congress of Geoscience and Mining Engineering, which was held here recently has helped to promote the understanding of the geology of the country, create a common ground for stimulating useful discussion by geologists and mining engineers who work in government agencies and at the university and bridge the gap between these professionals.

This was stated by Comrade Dr. Getaneh Assefa, Head of the Geology Department of Addis Ababa University.

Comrade Getaneh said that the congress was also able to pass a number of resolutions which could be categorized as general and specific. The general resolutions include, the enhancement of geoscience and mining engineering in line with the programme of WPE, and the establishment of a national association in these fields. The specific resolutions also included four important sectors, namely, water, mineral, manpower development and institutional collaboration. In the water sector, the resolution made it clear that the time has come for appropriate steps to be taken to alleviate the current drought problem and the overall development in the country, through the joint efforts of professionals and institutions. Thus, said Comrade Getaneh, the resolution called for the preparation of a national hydrogeological map, proper recording of productive as well as abandoned wells, the establishment of both water licencing and quality control office within the NW RC, the assignment of professionals in investigation and construction work, and finally the training of personnel at different levels. He said with regard to the mineral sector, the resolution indicated that a comprehensive mineral development strategy be established with the aim of raising the national economy. In the manpower development sector, the resolution called for special emphasis towards offering specialized course other than the ones which are offered at present. It also called for collaboration among the university and industry as well as university and practical geoscience institution.

With regard to the present state of the Geology Department of A.A.U. he said it is training 150 students and is staffed by eighteen teachers. It has a 4-year programme which leads to BSc Degree. Its programme is designed in such

a way that a student will be equipped with basic requirements needed for being capable of serving in the profession. The fields of study include exploration and development of natural resources. The department has also MSc programme which are divided into four major streams. The total number of students who have so far graduated from the department is 380, he added.

Comrade Ketema Tadesse, Head of Planning and Programming Service within the Ethiopian Institute of Geological Surveys has also talked on the outcome of the congress and the development of geosciences and mining engineering in Ethiopia.

Comrade Ketema noted that the congress was able to create a forum for professional discussion, where 20 institutional industrial and scientific reports were presented. The congress has decided on the formation of a professional association. The purpose of the association covers promotion in the understanding of geoscience and mining engineering in the country, provision of a forum of discussion as well as cooperation between professionals, promotion of the development of the Ethiopian land resources and promotion of the advancement of geoscience and mining engineering education as well as research in the country.

As to the development of geoscience and mining engineering in the country, he said that there were only ten professionals in 1958. At present, however, there are over two hundred professionals in the two fields. This has helped boost the number of projects to thirty, which were limited to only ten until recently.

He said that diverse geological distribution has made the country unable economically to explore and develop all its natural resources. However, this does not explain that there are no minerals in the country. In actual case, it has been found that the country owns primary gold, placer gold, soda ash, ceramic raw material, bentonite, marble, copper, nickel, potash, geothermal steam, and an enormous amount of underground water. He noted, that exploration is being carried out for iron, coal, oil, natural gas and other minerals. However, priority will be given to the exploration of minerals that could raise the national economy within a relatively short period of time. Priority is equally given to the exploration of minerals for industrial consumption, such as iron, coal, geothermal steam and a number of others that could bring in foreign exchange earnings to the country.

CSO: 3400/731



ETHIOPIA

DEVELOPMENT OF MINING INDUSTRY PLANNED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 6 Feb 85 p 2

[Article by Melaku G/Yohannes]

[Text] Although the nation is said to have been endowed with abundant mineral resources, and iron smelting for instance, has been known for centuries, the mining industry however, remained, for long, very underdeveloped. In the past, almost all the field prospecting and the measures taken for modernizing existing mine works were financed with the assistance of private foreign capital and under the UN Development Programme (UNDP).

Prospecting, surveying and mining of mineral deposits were seriously handicapped by shortage of funds and specialists, and also by a lack of good roads. The nation's famous mining area, Kibre-Negest (Adola) was also the domain of the monarch.

Not only this. The prerequisite task, that is, the evolution of the geology and underground water maps of the nation have only remained to cover 20 and 40[as published] per cent of the nation's territory. Hence, the share of the mining industry stood at 3 per cent only.

Having realized the chronic state of conditions in the mining industry, the Revolutionary Government has specified the share of the state and of foreign capital in exploiting mineral deposits. Foreign capital including private capital is allowed to take part in prospecting and mining non-metallic raw materials, mineral fuel (oil, gas and coal) and metallic ores (except precious and radio-active metals).

The Revolutionary Government has also established Institute of Geology Studies and Mining Resources Development Corporation and also created a situation conducive to the development of the mining industry, as a whole, through assistance from friendly socialist countries, joint venture and concessions.

Adequate attention has also been paid to the development of mining industry in the 10-year Perspective Plan. According to the latest issue of Serto Ader, Organ of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, the study of the Geology, underground water maps have been envisaged, in the 10-year Perspective Plan, to cover 50 and 46 per cent respectively. As regards the training of manpower for the development of this sub-sector, emphasis has been

laid on the activities of the Addis Ababa University and scholarships in friendly countries in this regard. Moreover, studies are completed to establish a Mineral Resources and Geology Institute in Wollega region.

#### Formidable Task

The Institute is not solely aimed at training technicians and experts in this field but also empowered with the task of conducting research works, productions, rendering service as well as securing raw material and financial resources for its smooth functions and operations.

The task of realizing the programmes spelt out in the 10-year Perspective Plan is, indeed, formidable and thus requires the endeavours of all workers in the mining industry. It is not as such an easy task to make possible the development of the extractive industry, the sole base for various manufacturing industries. However, a good start has already been made in this regard. The work for the commercial product of Sodda Ash, the raw material for glass, paper and chemical industry is being accelerated, while, the modernization work for potash in the Dallol is now underway.

Concerning construction minerals, the study for marble has been completed and production begun, in the Wollega region, while, project for modern production of gravel and sandstone, around Awash is under construction. The prospecting work for natural gas and petroleum in the Ogaden has displayed a good sign and a satisfactory result has been obtained from the work of study for the development of geothermal energy. Moreover, plans have been drawn up to increase the output of the various mining productions through mechanizing mining operations.

In brief, theoretical studies of the possibility of wider range of ore-bearing and non-metallic mineral resources in many areas of the country are being translated into deeds and the encouraging start has to gather momentum.

CSO: 3400/731

ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

GOSHU WARNS ARABS--"Reactionary Arab states" must "come clean" on whether they regard Eritrea as an Ethiopian province or as an "Arab land," Ethiopian foreign minister Goshu Wolde said in an interview with AFP on February 8. "Otherwise, Ethiopia and the rest of Black Africa will be suspicious of the motives of the Arab governments who have always said they will abide by the charter of the Organisation of African Unity." Mr Goshu's charges were levelled at Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Syria and Morocco, accused of taking part in the congress to unify the Eritrean Liberation Front. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER 16 Feb 85 p 5]

NMS RECRUITS BEING TRAINED--A warm send-off was given yesterday to the second recruits of the National Military Service drawn from Addis Ababa while being mobilized to their training centre. At a ceremony conducted at the Tatak Military Training Camp, Comrade Lemma Gutema, member of the CC of WPE and First Secretary of the Addis Ababa WPE Committee, presented the Ethiopian flag to the youth prior to departure. Flower bouquet was also presented to the youth by representatives of the main commissariat. Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Major Mezgebe Workie, alternate member of the CC of WPE and Military Commissar of Addis Ababa, told the youth that they would be given different vocational training during their stay at the training centre which would help them give adequate services to their Motherland in every sector. Present at the send-off ceremony were members of the Addis Ababa WPE Committee and heads of the main and the Addis Ababa Military Commissariat offices. (ENA) [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 10 Jan 85 p 1]

MORE CERTIFICATES AWARDED--Twenty-five teachers who have followed a 20-day physical education course organized by the Bulbula Adult Education Centre of Kaffa regional schools administration offices received certificates here Tuesday. The teachers received their certificates from Comrade Nigate Asfaw, head of the Ideological Affairs of the WPE Committee for Limu Province. The orientation for the teachers, drawn from various elementary schools, was given by experts of physical education drawn from the regional and provincial schools. In another development, 27 defence squads trained in political and military education in

the Gendeberet district of Jabat-Mecha Province received certificates recently. Meanwhile, certificates and special prizes were handed over to excelling members of the Gondar region finance police in recognition of their outstanding performance towards strengthening discussion forums. The certificates and special prizes to the individuals were handed over by Comrade Lt Girma Tadesse, Chief of the regional Finance Police. (ENA) [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English [no date given] p 3]

RELATIONS WITH EGYPT--Ethiopian and Egyptian foreign trade officials met here yesterday for their first round of talks to explore ways of strengthening economic and trade relations between the two countries. The discussion began at the hall two countries had a long history and stressed the significance of exchanging products between the two countries. [sentence as printed] Three teams of experts have been formed to discuss economic and trade areas of cooperation. The team of experts are expected to reach consensus by next Saturday. Present on the occasion were Comrade Kesela Mulat, Vice-Minister of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Ambassador Ahmed Shaban of Egypt to Revolutionary Ethiopia. Dr. El Sayid and the members of his delegation were welcomed at Bole International Airport by Comrade Wolle Chekol, member of the CC of WPE and Minister of Foreign Trade and Mr. Ahmed Shaban, Ambassador of Egypt to Revolutionary Ethiopia. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English [no date given] pp 1, 3]

COFFEE-GROWING DISTRICTS--Harar (ENA)--Encouraging results have been achieved, following the introduction of improved farming methods, to expand coffee development in 20 coffee-growing districts in Hararghe. The regional office of the Ministry of Coffee and Tea Development is exerting much effort to enhance the development of coffee farm in both the highland and lowland coffee-growing provinces of the region. Comrade Mossissa Senbeto, the branch manager, said that the coffee development project is being carried out by 370 peasants' associations within the coffee-growing districts of Hararghe, thanks to the application of improved farming techniques. Experts are agitating the peasants through demonstration activities and are experimenting with 15 different coffee seed varieties. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 9 Feb 8 p 3]

AETU, FDGB AGREEMENT--The All Ethiopia Trade Union (AETU) and the Free German Trade Union (FDGB) of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) yesterday signed a joint co-operation agreement to further strengthen their solidarity. The agreement was signed following a discussion held between the workers' delegation of GDR led by Comrade Harry Tisch, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) and Chairman of the Free German Trade Union (FDGB), and the AETU led by Comrade Tadesse Tamirat, member of the CC of WPE and the AETU Chairman. Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Tadesse explained the revolutionary struggle waged by Ethiopian workers in the past ten years and the victories scored by them. He stressed that the working force of the country are extending all possible support to ensure the implementation of the programme charted out by the Politburo of the CC of WPE and Revolutionary Government to tackle the drought problem. Comrade Tadesse expressed thanks on behalf of the AETU for the assistance extended in aid of drought victims by the FDGB in accordance with proletarian internationalism. He also elaborated on the outcome of the Fourth Congress of the Organization

of African Trade Union Unity (OATUU), Comrade Tisch on his part appreciated the joint efforts of the Ethiopian working people to defend the revolution and the unity of the Motherland as well as to combat the effects of drought. He assured the AETU of the constant support of the government and people of GDR in the efforts which WPE and the Revolutionary Government are making to solve the drought problem. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 7 Feb 85 p 1]

**MEDAL OF GALLANTRY**--The Provisional Military Administrative Council yesterday conferred a medal of gallantry, second class, to Quarter Master Sergeant Demoz Tarekegn in recognition of valour on the battlefield. The medal was given on behalf of the PMAC by Comrade Brig. Gen. Seyoum Makonnen, member of the CC of WPE and Head of the Main Commissariat, with the rank of vice minister, in the Ministry of Interior. The medal was bestowed in accordance with the Revolutionary Government's earlier decision to honour war heroes who distinguish themselves in action against anti-unity, counter-revolutionary elements and reactionary expansionist forces. Comrade Quarter Master Sergeant Demoz Tarekegn was honoured for exceptional acts of gallantry, particularly on the northern front where he served as a para commando in the 22nd regiment. He spearheaded the Revolutionary Army drive against a secessionist stronghold in the vicinity of Halhal in Eritrea region where the enemy's heavily fortified bastion was demolished and its arms arsenal captured intact. The war hero is determined to pay the ultimate sacrifice wherever he is brought into action and is confident that the PM-AC honour bestowed on him will set an example to brothers-in-arms. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 7 Feb 85 pp 1, 6]

**MILNE RELIEF CENTRE**--Millie (ENA)--Members of the Revolutionary Army in Milie locality have established a well-organized relief and rehabilitation centre in co-operation with other organizations in aid of drought victims. The Centre, located near the Milie river, has a solar water heating implement, two plastic and tin tanks with a capacity of 23,000 litres of water, a water pumping engine, dinning halls, bath rooms, a kitchen, a store and a clinic. The solar water heating implement was forwarded by the United Nations Children's Fund and the Ministry of Education while other facilities were provided through the co-operation of the Ethiopian Red Cross Society. Meanwhile, members of the Revolutionary Army in Wollo region recently donated a sum of 14,524 birr in aid of compatriots affected by drought. The cheque for the donation was handed over to Comrade Shimelis Alemu, member of the CC of WPE and Chief Administrator of Wollo region, who in turn handed it over to Comrade Hailu Woldesenbet, representative of the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) for the region. In a similar development, the inhabitants of Kelem province, Wollega region, recently donated 34,806 birr towards the same end. Ato Ahmed Mohamed, a merchant in Kelem town, who donated a sum of 500 birr also offered an agricultural implement worth 144 birr. The Catholic Mission in the province gave utensils worth 9,768 birr. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 8 Feb 85 p 1]

**ANKOBER PEASANTS**--Debre Berhan, Ambo (ENA)--Peasants in Ankober district of Tegulet Bulga province of Shoa region constructed an elementary school. The school which has also an auditorium, and residential quarters for teachers has

been constructed on self-help basis and was inaugurated by the chairman of the district peasants association. Residents of Soyema town and its environs also constructed a junior high school which is already operational. Meanwhile, REYA and REWA members of 23 peasants associations in Tikur district of Jibat-Mecha province of same region constructed a 56 kms long feeder road in a campaign conducted recently. The road links service and producers' cooperative in the district with the main town of the district. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 9 Feb 85 p 3]

**TOWNS GET PIPED WATER**--The Water Supply and Sewerage Authority signed here yesterday a contract with the Ethiopian Water Works Construction Authority (EWWCA) for the building of water reservoirs and laying down of pipelines as part of the project being carried out to provide six towns with potable water. The contract, which costs 11,520,860 birr, is the biggest of the seven contracts involving the two authorities on the same project. The contract was signed by Comrade Biru Itissa, General Manager of the Water Supply and Sewerage Authority, and Comrade Efrem Fikre-Mariam, Manager of the Ethiopian Water Works Construction Authority (EWWCA). The amount for the overall project costing 42 million birr will be secured from the African Development Bank (ADB) as a long-term loan and a budget to be allotted by the Ethiopian Government. It was noted that over 250,000 people will have adequate and reliable potable water at the conclusion of the project. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 10 Feb 85 p 1]

**IRRIGATION AGRICULTURE IN BALE**--Over 2,700 hectares of land have been cultivated through irrigation in 148 localities in Bale region through harnessing rivers to help combat the effects of drought. The exemplary work undertaken by the inhabitants of the region in co-operation with the area office of the Ministry of Agriculture has indicated the possibility of developing 6,200 hectares of land, provided enough support is obtained from the government. The self-help initiative of the people was observed recently by Comrade Gizaw Nigussie, Vice-Minister for Livestock and Animal Resources Development in the Ministry of Agriculture. The Vice-Minister also toured the activities of the rural development units, peasants producers' and service cooperatives and cattle rearing centers, as well as the rural cooperative institute development in Arssi region. He has also toured the Adamitulu Cattle Rearing and Fattening and Fishery Development Centre in Zuway and held discussion with experts in the area on ways of providing effective service to the peasants in the area. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 12 Feb 85 p 3]

**ELECTRIFICATION OF HAGERE-SELAM**--Kibre Mengist (ENA)--An electric light power distribution centre installed at Hagere-Selam town of Sidama province at a cost of over 428,800 birr and a clinic constructed to serve the residents in and around here at a cost of 22,500 birr were inaugurated yesterday. Inaugurating the facilities, Comrade Teferra Endalew, Chief Administrator of Sidamo region, said that mass organisations have a great role to play in the efforts of the WPE and the Revolutionary Government to improve the standard of living of the broad masses and to meet their health needs. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 12 Feb 85 p 3]

**ARSSI TRAINING CENTRE--Assela (ENA)--**A training centre built by the Revolutionary Ethiopia Women's Association (REWA) of Arssi region at a cost of 162,000 birr became operational here over the weekend. The training centre was inaugurated by Comrade Sileshi Mengesha, member of the CC of WPE and First Secretary of the WPE Committee of Arssi region. The training centre built on 2010 square metres of land has seven sewing machines, four improved weaving equipment, seven implements by which carpets are made and four knitting machines. Comrade Sura-Jul Abdul-Jelil, Head of Organizational Affairs of the regional WPE Committee, said that the training of women in various fields contributes to socialist construction. Similarly Comrade Felekeeh Kebede, member of the REWA Central Council, and Comrade Aster Mulugeta, Chairperson of the regional REWA, noted the achievements of the regional women's association and its efforts in translating into deeds the REWA plan of action. Meanwhile, in Eritera, 225 peasants trained at the regional peasant training school were given certificates here Monday. The training centred on the conservation and development of natural resources. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 13 Feb 85 p 1]

**HARARGHE ROAD MAINTENANCE--Harar (ENA)--**A total of 1,476-km of road network is being maintained by the branch office of the Ethiopian Transport Construction Authority, (ETCA), of Hararghe region. Of the total 1,081-km is gravel and the remaining 395-km is asphalt. The branch office noted that encouraging results have been achieved in the work of road maintenance so as to facilitate public transport. The building of offices and workers' dwellings at Awash, Gelemso, Hirna, Dire Dawa and Jijiga are also underway in order to enhance maintenance activities. Similarly, a 35-km gravel-road constructed in Kola Dega-Damot province of Gojjam region at a cost of 1,400,000 birr became operational recently. The road, links the towns of Tilili and Gish-Abay and built by the Rural Road Construction Agency, was inaugurated by Comrade Tilahun Abebe, Chief Administrator of Gojjam region. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 13 Feb 85 p 1]

**ADDIS WATER PROJECT--**The second water project aimed at meeting the growing water supply needs of the inhabitants of the capital is nearing completion. This was disclosed Tuesday afternoon during the inspection tour of the project by Comrade Mersae Ijigu, member of the CC of WPE and Head of General Planning of the National Committee for Central Planning (NCCP) with the rank of Minister. The project which employs 700 workers will more than double water supply to the city by raising it from 80,000 cubic metres to 180,000 cubic metres per day, according to Comrade Tekle Gebre-Mikael, Chief Engineer of the project. The construction of the project which was started in the last Ethiopian year with a 103 million birr loan and aid obtained from the European Economic Community ((EEC), has enabled the Legedadi and Geferssa water supply centres operate with newly installed machineries. Comrade Mersae inspected the Legedadi Water Reservoir and the newly built water filtering and distribution centres at Lamberet and Janmeda and heard briefings about the overall activities of the proposed water project. Comrade Mersae expressed satisfaction for what he has observed during his inspection tour. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 14 Feb 85 p 3]



GONDAR DEVELOPMENT CENTRES--A total of 767 development centres have been opened in Gondar region in line with the new structure laid down in the region to improve the agricultural sector of the economy. The development centres have been established in 19 districts of the region and a provisional office to withstand the drought problem has also been set up. In a similar development, 206 development centres have been established in Gojjam region. A team led by Comrade Eshetu Muhe, Vice-Minister in the Ministry of Agriculture in charge of Rural Development Sector, recently visited the development centres in the two regions for five days and held discussions about them with development workers. The team also visited resettlement centres in Metekel province, Gojjam region, peasants producers' cooperatives and projects involving harnessing of rivers, irrigation and vegetable-gardening. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 15 Feb 85 p 5]

METEMA DISTRICT HOUSING--Gondar (ENA)--The inhabitants of Metema district in Gondar region, in co-operation with members of the Revolutionary Army there, have built 994 houses to help strengthen the rehabilitation programme in the area. The people in the district constructed the houses, using local materials, which will provide permanent service in rehabilitation activities. The local populace collected construction material valued at 433,000 birr for the effort. The district people have also built an office for the WPE Committee members of the area and five thatched huts for WPE cadres deployed there. Close to 16 kms of feeder road have been readied of the 43 kms to connect 12 villages in the district. The district residents are now awaiting the arrival of settlers by making all necessary preparations. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 5 Feb 85 p 1]

WOLLO PRIMARY ROAD--Dessie (ENA)--A 62-km primary road was built to link Wegel Tena and Kon towns by inhabitants of Delanta and Wadla Downt districts, Wadla Delanta province, in Wollo region. The road became operational recently following a week-long work campaign. The inhabitants of the districts had previously constructed a 93-km all weather road. The office of the provincial administration noted that the roads were constructed to help facilitate the transport of relief supplies to drought-affected areas. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 7 Feb 85 p 3]

LIBYAN SUPPORT--Tripoli, (Jamahiriya News Agency)--The People's Committee for the Foreign Liaison Bureau recently expressed to the Ethiopian Ambassador in Tripoli Jamahiriya's concern and anger at the illegal trafficking of Ethiopian nationals to Israel. The Ethiopian Ambassador pointed out that since 1982, contacts were taking place between some Zionists and the Sudanese government to arrange for gathering Ethiopian nationals in southern Sudan in Al Gadharif and Juba. Then centres of coordination were set up in Khartoum and other countries. The whole operation had been led by foreigners who came to Sudan under the cover of investment ventures. The Ethiopian Ambassador made clear that the migration operation had started some time ago through other countries. The ambassador asserted that the operation had been carried out without the Ethiopian Government's knowledge. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 10 Jan 85 p 1]



GHANA

## ECONOMIC PROGRAM CONSISTENT WITH MARXISM, PROGNOSIS GIVEN

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 7 Feb 85 p 5

[Interview with Dr Kwesi Botchway, Secretary for Finance and Economic Planning, to the African News Wire Service in January following a consultative meeting in Paris]

[Text]

**DR BOTCHWEY**, the Ghanaian recovery programme was hailed as a resounding success at the Paris conference. Surely the measures that you have taken in pursuance of the recovery programme are IMF and World Bank measures. As a one-time Marxist, how do you square the policies that you have been pursuing in the name of Ghana with your declared positions of some years ago?

I have been criticised by elements on the left, and in the same vein, I have been praised by right-wing elements for abandoning Marxism. Leaving aside the personal and subjective elements in this question, the real question is what should a Marxist do faced with the real situation in Ghana, the monetary, and fiscal situation, the

condition of the various sectors of the economy, the objective of feeding the people, the living conditions of the masses of the people, not from the point of view of any ideal conditions existing in one's head, but the real conditions on the ground.

I think the concern that is expressed by these Left elements comes from a very fundamental misunderstanding of Marxism, which I understand to be a guide to scientific practice. The matter is not helped any by dogmatic positions or ideal solutions that ignore or run away from the real situation on the ground.

I don't think that what we are doing in Ghana can be described as a normal, IMF imposed programme. We ourselves identified the constraints in the economy, including a certain level of

distortion in pricing policy which brought no comfort to the working people. It makes no sense to maintain an exchange rate that confers wealth on those who have access to it, untaxed wealth I might add, whilst workers' incomes are taxed at source.

We must remember that Marxism is a science that requires an analysis of the concrete situation with a view to evolving solutions to the problems that one identifies and that is precisely what we did. The programme was intended to restore incentives to production and reverse decline. The programme had other aims, i.e. the restructuring of institutions and the mobilization of our people for self-reliant effort. The fact that the other components have not been pursued with as much vigour does not mean

that we are pursuing purely monetarist policies.

The experience that we have gone through does indicate that there are very fundamental problems of social transformation that the Left is only now beginning to address. There are very serious problems in transition from a neo-colonial type economy to anything you can call radical, which leftist literature is only now beginning to broach. I think that all of us have a certain duty to discuss these matters with a certain degree of humility and I don't think that name-calling and slogan shouting can help to solve our problems.

**Do you mean that once Ghana attains economic health you intend to pursue a radical economic policy?**

No, what I am saying is that we are pursuing a radical economic policy even now. The coloration of a radical economic policy cannot be decided in the air. It has to be decided on what is available on the ground, what is the level of political and social organisation, what are the resources available etc. What we are doing is to clean up the macro-economic foundation of the economy, to liberate the creativity and initiative of our people, to enable us to mobilise external resources in order to supplement our own resources to reduce the waiting period for rehabilitation and growth, and also to educate the people to be able to exercise a rational choice in the workplace, and also to develop a new set of democratic institutions.

**There was a lot of talk in Paris about the Ghanaian economic recovery programme becoming a blueprint for the rest of Africa. Do you think this is viable?**

I am a little sceptical about all this talk about blueprints because in matters of social transformation one must deal with the specific as well as the universal.

One must always remember that social transformation cannot be done solely on the basis of sound economic policy. Along with this must go a programme of the restructuring of

political institutions to enable the working people to exercise some control over decision-making, in the workplace and in national institutions where national decisions are taken.

We believe that a vital component of our programme which does not receive as much publicity as the monetary and fiscal measures is mobilisation of the people, that is mobilising our people to supplement our national income by their own initiatives. If you look at the programme in this context of reaching the people, then I would be less hesitant about saying that it is a programme that other countries could look at a little more carefully and perhaps modify to suit their own specific situation.

**Whilst it is fair to say that the recovery programme has received international acclaim, what has it cost the people of Ghana? After all, the cedi has been massively devalued.**

You are right the cedi has been devalued, certainly in cedi terms it has been devalued over 1,000 per cent in a short space of time. In real terms it has been devalued about 37 per cent. Even that, by any standard, is quite high, and this has not been without cost to Ghanaian people. But I think it is important to remember when one talks about

hardship to the people, that one is not comparing a situation where there would be less hardship and a better life without adjustment, to hardship and a worse life with adjustment. Clearly, if the government were faced with a better life without adjustment and a more difficult life with adjustment, I don't think that any rational government would choose the latter.

The fact that we have taken this route clearly meant that life would have been much harder without an adjustment. The pity of it all is that people were spared the agony of living through a worse life and because they did not have to go through a worse time, people are always imagining that things would have been better.

For 1983, for instance, we would have had no more than \$52m, to spend on imports, and it doesn't require too much imagination to see what would happen to a country that had to live on \$52m. apart from oil imports. The economy is unfortunately very highly import-dependent in all sectors from agriculture, to industry to cocoa. This is the situation we came to face. You can try to reduce the import dependence, but that takes time. In the meantime, what are you going to do, close

down the factories until the country is self-sufficient in locally-produced materials? These are very practical questions.

Those who complain about the devaluation are very often those who stand to gain by the maintenance of the exchange rate. It is not costless, but the costs to Ghanaians we have sought to offset by adjusting incomes to levels that do not jeopardise the overall objectives of the recovery programme. These costs are costs that we must all bear. We must ask whether the cost of the adjustment is being evenly borne and not whether the cost of the adjustment is costless. Without the readjustment the costs to the people in terms of a deterioration of living conditions and a grinding to a halt of the economy, as was threatened before the adjustment, would be much worse.

After the Paris conference, you were a member of a high-powered delegation that visited Saudi Arabia. What did the delegation achieve?

"We had very useful meetings with the Finance Minister, the Oil Minister Sheikh Yamani, and with officials of the Saudi Fund. Essentially we went to discuss specific projects that we want to see funded by the Saudi Fund. There are a number of projects of

the World Bank that require co-financing. These are in the area of social services, areas where you don't attract commercial credits. I am glad to say that the talks have been very useful and we believe that support will be forthcoming from the Saudi Fund. I think that the Saudi Fund along with other international institutions are interested in helping projects where they see the right economic policies are being pursued. They were encouraged by the monetary and fiscal policies we are pursuing. This meeting will be followed up by a technical mission which would look at specific projects and at the end of this appraisal mission, we will be able to ascertain the number of projects that we will get funding for.

**What is the future of the Ghanaian economy?**

We anticipate a rate of growth of 6 per cent in 1985. I have abundant faith in the ability of the people of Ghana to mobilise and harness their national resources to optimum advantage. We have a very good manpower base despite the exodus of many skilled Ghanaians. The overall macro economic foundation we have built will send the right signals to popular initiative. More importantly we are engaged in a major restructuring of State Institutions. These institutions have been a drain on public resources because they are largely manned by people who do

not have any faith in public enterprise and the public enterprises have been made to operate at price levels that are not economic. When we are able to rationalise the public sector and make it more viable, not just financially but also socially and politically, then we should see further progress in the future. The sharp declines we have seen in GDP etc should be behind us, barring of course a catastrophic drop in rainfall or external factors that we can't control.

**You are also vigorously encouraging the private sector, how important is this?**

We shall shortly be publishing a new investment code designed to encourage private investments in production to supplement our own investment programme. Our policy is simple. We do not believe in privatisation for privatisation's sake. We want to rationalise the public sector but along with this we want to encourage and expand the private sector by encouraging investment in areas of production where we have some competitive advantage; also to attract investment in the timber, and particularly, the mining sector. In the timber industry we are interested in down-stream processing, not just logging. The investment code is designed to curtail the delays in processing investment applications and also to provide firmer guarantees for repatriation of profits.

CSO: 3400/713

GHANA

NEED FOR BETTER COOPERATION WITH NIGERIA

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 4 Feb 85 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

**THE Nigerian External Affairs Minister, Dr Ibrahim Gambare told newsmen at the Castle, Osu where he had delivered a message to Chairman Rawlings, that there was need for Ghana and Nigeria to co-operate fully in the economic sphere.**

**In this context he expressed his confidence in the positive outcome of the Joint Ghana-Nigeria Commission which is due to meet very soon.**

**The "People's Daily Graphic" cannot help but issue a ready endorsement of Dr Gambare's sentiments, for our two countries as a result of geography, history and current developments have no alternative to mutual co-operation.**

**Indeed, we believe it is reasonable to interpret the Nigerian Minister's statement as implying the need for an increase in and upgrading of the formal content and form of the economic co-operation between our two sister nations, as for decades there has been a movement of goods and people between us.**

**Even before the British took over the administration of the two countries there was growing contact between the peoples of West Africa including those of Ghana and Nigeria. But precisely because of our common colonial heritage our two countries were administratively treated as one zone by the British administration. Consequently an exchange of goods and people developed as a corollary to the pseudo-political "unification" of our two countries.**

**It will be recalled that the cocoa and mining industries attracted several thousand Nigerians, almost as a matter**

**of course, to come and work or trade or settle in the Gold Coast. Thus at independence there was a sizeable Nigerian community in Ghana which was decimated by the aliens compliance order of 1970.**

**And no one could have forgotten so soon the rush of Ghanaians to Nigeria since the oil boom occurred in the latter country in the mid-seventies. There too, a large Ghanaian community which was still growing had to be dismantled by the reverse exodus of 1983.**

**In spite of each country's efforts to enforce its trading and immigration regulations INFORMAL contact between Nigerians and Ghanaians continue everyday. Some of these informal activities are of criminal and therefore unacceptable nature.**

**The recent quadripartite meeting in Lagos was a good attempt at eliminating the negative activities of nationals of these West African countries.**

**But the truth of the matter is that there is a lot to be gained by both Ghana and Nigeria in formalising and increasing trade and other forms of economic co-operation between them. As Dr Gambare rightly said, there are things which either country may be in need of but which the other can supply. It is unfortunate that sometimes both countries have to shop overseas for these commodities which are available in one country.**

**At the moment the climate is right and there is the political will for co-operation so we urge the highest authorities of both countries to invest the necessary power and trust in the Joint Ghana-Nigeria Commission for the early realisation of its lofty goals.**

GHANA

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH LIBYA SIGNED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 21 Feb 85 p 1

[Article by Tetteh Quaynor]

[Text]

THE Ghanaian delegation which attended the three-day meeting of the Ghana-Libyan Joint Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Co-operation in Tripoli, Libya returned to Accra yesterday.

Speaking to newsmen at the Kotoka International Airport, the leader of the delegation, Captain Kojo Tsikata (rtd), Special Adviser to the PNDC, said the ratification of the agreement on Arts and Culture and the Joint Holding Company established in 1982 between Ghana and Libya was signed and exchanged at the meeting.

According to the Special

Adviser to the PNDC, the Joint Holding Company will undertake ventures in forestry and wood processing and undertake investment in the tourist industry in Ghana. Also to be established is a haulage company.

While in Tripoli, the Ghanaian delegation met the Libyan Leader, Col. Muamar Gaddafi, and conveyed a special message from the Chairman of the PNDC to him.

The delegation included Dr Obed Asamoah, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and a representative each from the Ministries of Finance, Trade and State Commission for Economic Co-operation.

CSO: 3400/700

GHANA

# IRAN WILLING TO HELP DEVELOP OIL POTENTIAL

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 9 Feb 85 p 1

[Article by Kojo Sam]

[Text] The Islamic Republic of Iran has indicated her willingness to help Ghana develop her oil potentials.

She is also prepared to offer Ghana favourable terms to enable her to purchase oil from Iran.

Mr Seyed S. Khareghani, Charge d'Affaires of the Iranian Embassy in Accra who announced this yesterday said his government has already presented papers on those two issues to the Government of Ghana and "we hope to receive a favourable response from Ghana"

The envoy was speaking at a press conference in Accra in connection with the sixth anniversary celebration of the Iranian Revolution which falls today.

He explained that his country's decision to help Ghana is in recognition of the PNDC's Economic Recovery Programme which is designed to lift Ghana out of her economic problems.

"As members of the Non-Aligned Movement we look forward to seeing the growth of economic and diplomatic relations between our two countries", Mr Khareghani emphasised.

Touching on the Iranian Revolution the Charge d'Affaires, explained that contrary to Western propaganda that it has expansionist ambition, the revolution has rather brought moral, cultural and social development to the people.

On the African scene, the envoy said Iran will continue to give active support to the liberation movements in southern Africa, SWAPO of Namibia, ANC and PAC of South Africa in their determination to free the Black majority in Namibia and South Africa from the grips of racism and apartheid and to ensure an authentic democratic rule.

CSO: 3400/697

GHANA

IRAN, SPAIN, SOUTH KOREA PLEDGE STRONGER TIES

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 16 Feb 85 pp 1, 4/5

[Article by Lloyd Evans]

[Text] Mr Justice D. F. Annan, member of the PNDC, yesterday had discussions with two Ambassadors and a Charge d'Affaires in separate sessions on bilateral relations between Ghana and their respective countries.

The Ambassadors are Mr Jia Huaiji of China, Mr J. M. Sierra Nava of Spain and Mr Seyed S. Khareghani, Charge d'Affairs of Iran.

All the three envoys expressed their determination to strengthen the already cordial relations existing between Ghana and their respective countries and indicated their willingness to expand economic, social and cultural co-operation between their countries and Ghana.

They also briefed Mr Justice Annan on their respective foreign policies with special emphasis on the African continent, especially on their position with regard to the dispute in Western Sahara, the independence of Namibia and their total rejection of the apartheid policy in South Africa.

Ambassador Nava said that his government had expressed its desire to assist Ghana to expand and improve upon its tourism and fisheries industries.

He said this is due to the fact that Spain has a vast experience and expertise in these two fields and is willing to share that experience with Ghana.

The envoy said that Ghana has the potentials to develop these two industries provided the right guidance and assistance are sought.

It is on record that Spain has one of the largest fisheries and tourism industries in the whole of Europe.

Mr Nava disclosed that the president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), Mr. Juan A. Samaranch, is due in the country next month.

In his reply, Mr Justice Annan said that Ghana and Spain have between them a good balance of payment and that efforts should be made so that Spain assists the country to develop the tuna industry.

He also mentioned the good market for Ghana's timber in Spain.

On the visit of the President of the IOC to Ghana, the PNDC member who is also the President of the National Olympic Committee in Ghana, said it would afford the two of them the opportunity to have fruitful talks on the forth coming Olympic Games.

Mr Justice Annan said the National Olympic Committee is working out plans to improve upon the performance of Ghana's squad for the next Games in Seoul, Republic of Korea and that the committee intends launching a four-year appeal programme in order to put the Ghanian sportsmen and women in good shape.

Ambassador Jia Huaifji who was the first to call on Mr Justice Annan said they exchanged views on how both countries can develop and strengthen the existing relations.

He said with better understanding and more exchange of people, Ghana and China can have better economic, social and cultural co-operation and pointed out that the two countries are making efforts to develop their own economic independence.

Mr Khareghani said he briefed the PNDC member on areas where the two countries can co-operate best.

CSO: 3400/698



GHANA

ARMY, POLICE RECRUITMENT LIMITED TO CIVIL DEFENCE GRADS

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 12 Feb 85 pp 1, 5

[Article by Kojo Sam]

[Text] In future, only committed people trained by the National Civil Defence Organization (NCDO) will be recruited into the Armed Forces and the Police.

This is to ensure that only people committed to national aspirations join the two institutions upon the recommendations of the NCDO.

Brigadier, A. N. T. Tehn-Addy, Director of the NCDO, who announced this in Accra last week said the modalities of the training programme are being worked out in conjunction with the National Secretariat of the Committees for the Defence of the Revolution (CDR). The programme will be put into action as soon as the PNDC approves of it.

He explained that the NCDO intends to set up training and operational units in all the districts and each unit would train 30 people for six weeks based upon a common syllabus.

Lectures and instructors, he added, will be drawn from the army, the Police and the CDR Secretariat.

However, the training programme will initially begin in Accra, Tema and the Border areas as a pilot scheme until it is spread out to the other regional capitals and major towns in the districts.

Brigadier Tehn-Addy emphasised that in implementing the programme, the NCDO "will be cautious in the selection of people for training so that we do not allow opportunists to infiltrate and hijack the army and the police for their selfish interests."

Explaining the present functions of the NCDO, Brigadier Tehn-Addy said it co-ordinates the activities of the security organs of the revolution to ensure efficiency.

CSO: 3400/697

GHANA

# CRUSADE LAUNCHED TO IMPROVE POLICE DISCIPLINE

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 16 Feb 85 pp 1, 4/5

[Article by Kodjo Atsu]

[Text] The Inspector-General of Police, Mr S. S. Omane, has embarked on a crusade to instil discipline in the Police Force and thereby win public confidence and respect for the Force.

Addressing a one-day annual conference of eleven police administrative regional commanders and seven senior schedule officers at the Police Headquarters in Accra yesterday, the IGP warned that the bad nuts dragging the name of the Force in the mud must change for the better or they will be shown the exit.

He advised the officers to stop unlawful motor checks, indecent dressing, random carrying and use of arms and ammunition and the lukewarm attitude towards submission of returns and other breaches of service instructions.

The aim of the conference was to review the performance of the Force in the past year and plan for better performance in the future.

Mr Omane warned against delays in submitting comments or taking action on instructions, which he said will be met with disciplinary action, adding that "the honey moon period is over".

Mr Omane stated that his administration abhors disobedience to proper instructions that are intended to make for dynamic, efficient and effective leadership and policing, and noted that though mighty strides have been taken to boost the morale of both senior and junior officers, there is still a gap of improvement to be filled.

The IGP cautioned the officers to see to it that their men change for the better and ensure that they improve their turnout and the level of cleanliness at their barracks and offices.

Mr Omane observed that the leadership and the led are complementary forces and therefore advised them to recognise each other's worth. In that respect, he cautioned the officers to be firm in their supervision but at the same time show understanding of their problems and find solutions to them.

He further advised them to hold durbars with their men, pay unannounced visits to their living quarters and take keen interest in the problems which militate against their progress in the Force and plan activities to solidify their concern for their welfare.

He also reminded them to recognise that it is the duty of the Force to prevent political and economic saboteurs from achieving their sinister objectives and so enjoined them to work out plans and formulate strategies to expose the national wreckers.

On police-public relations, Mr Omane implored his men to work purposefully to win warmer inter-course with the public, through closer and cordial interaction.

He therefore warned against hostile reception of complainants in Charge Offices, taking sides in chieftaincy disputes, inhuman treatment of suspects and sheer violence to visitors to stations, delays in handling cases and extortion and bribery.

On bush fires, the IGP asked the officers to involve themselves in the anti-bush fire campaign and serve on bushfire committees and join the fire service squads in their areas to educate the people on the ordinary causes, control and elimination of bush fires.

He assured the officers of his continued support when they do the right thing and take the right decisions.

CSO: 3400/698

GHANA

# VANDALISM OF CABLES DISRUPTS COMMUNICATIONS

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 2 Feb 85 p 1

[Article by Tetteh Quaynor]

[Text] The whole of Accra-West, comprising Kaneshie, Lartebiokorshie, Korle Bu, Mamprobi, Awudome and parts of the Industrial Area have been deprived of the use of telephones through cable thefts.

The act is believed to have been caused by aggrieved workers of the Posts and Telecommunications Corporation (P U T) who were recently dismissed.

Mr B. G. Hadjah, senior public relations officer of the P & T Corporation confirming the suspicions that some of the dismissed workers have a hand in the cable thefts, said even where underground cables have been buried in concrete, these are dug out and taken away.

Considering the extent of destruction and the fact that only sensitive parts are taken away, one cannot rule out the fact that expert hands have done the mischief, he added.

According to Mr Hadjah, apart from serious disruptions in communications caused by the removed cables, the corporation has to divert its scarce foreign exchange meant for other equipment for the importation of cables, an act which draws back the corporation's improvement programmes.

He appealed to the public to challenge any suspicious looking persons they might see around P & T installations and facilities, especially around the Korle Bu area where the practice is very rampant since "it is not humanly possible to patrol all the areas".

CSO: 3400/695

GHANA

TRANS-WEST AFRICAN HIGHWAY FINANCING APPROVED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 19 Feb 85 p 1

[Article by Tetteh Quaynor]

[Text]

**GHANA and the Republic of Togo have agreed on the alignment and a common strategy for the financing of the Trans-West African Highway.**

The agreement followed a meeting from February 4 — 7, between a Ghanaian delegation led by the Secretary for Roads and Highways, Mr E. O. Donkor and Togolese representatives led by the Togolese Minister for Public Works, Mines and Posts and Telecommunications, Mr Barry Moussa Barque.

The Togolese Government did not agree to the first alignment which was to go through Sogakope, Denu and Aflao where Ghana has already established a lot of infrastructure.

According to the Togolese team, persistent sea erosion has resulted in the shifting of the road on different occasions at a considerable cost to their government and there is the possibility that the Highway might in the near future have to be reconstructed if it follows the Aflao route.

Undesirability of heavy international

traffic passing through thickly populated areas and the possibility of extensive demolition in case of future improvements to the existing road also constituted a drawback on the Togolese.

In view of these factors, the Togolese Government had undertaken studies in order to shift the present coastal road northwards in conformity with the alignment approved by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

The new alignment will result in realigning the Ghanaian side of the Highway northwards, which happens to be shorter than the Sogakope-Denu-Aflao road by approximately 20 kilometres as well as reduce the cost by about 10 per cent.

Both sides agreed that the crossing point of the new alignment along their mutual border should be two kilometres south-west of Neope in the Republic of Togo and four kilometres south-east of Dzodze in the Republic of Ghana. The exact meeting point will however be determined at the final design stage.

The two sides are also to carry out pre-feasibility, feasibility studies and final designs of their section of the project with a view to jointly submitting it as a regional project for financing by the European Development Fund and other international financiers.

Appreciating the heavy investment made by both states at Aflao with regard to infrastructural facilities for customs and immigration, the cost of such basic infrastructure will be included in the project.

It was also agreed that there should be increased future technical co-operation in road development planning especially along the common border in order to enhance the socio-economic interaction between the two states.

CSO: 3400/700

GHANA

BRIEFS

**NAVAL EXERCISE PART OF COMMEMORATION**--The crew of "GNS Yogaga", a Ghana Navy Ship yesterday carried out several exercises between the Tema port and Ningo in commemoration of the naming of the Ship after a mountain in Manya Krobo. As part of the exercise, the ship, under the Command of Lt.-Cdr. N. K. Torjagbo, took to sea, Nene Azu Mate Korle, Konor of Manya Krobo, his elders and a cross-section of the general public including some senior management personnel of the Volta River Authority (VRA). While at sea, the crew engaged in exercises like boarding, which involves searching other vessels for contraband goods, weapons and ammunitions, wanted persons, towing of stranded vessels and assault landing. In a short speech, Lt.-Cdr. Torjagbo, stressed the need for the public to know how the tax-payer's money is used by the Forces, by involving them in most of their manoeuvres during the time of peace. He started that in its own small way, the crew of the ship will strive relentlessly to demonstrate to the public what the People's Navy is all about and can do. Commissioned on March 27, 1981, the "GNS Yogaga," is the last of four attack crafts built in the Federal Republic of Germany. It is 57 metres-long and has a displacement of 400 tonnes with three main engines and carries a comprehensive range of communication equipment. [Text] [Article by Debrah Flynn] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 16 Feb 85 p 1]

**SOLDIERS TO PROTECT FRONTIER**--Col (Alhaji) Seidu Ayumah, Commander of the Second Infantry Brigade Group, has urged soldiers who have taken over at the country's frontiers from Border Guards to help protect the frontiers against external aggression and loss of revenue. Col. Ayumah was addressing a press conference at the Residency in Sunyani at the week-end after a tour of border stations in the Brong Ahafo Region to acquaint himself with problems facing the soldiers of the Third Battalion of Infantry. He also asked them to look out for infiltrators and dissidents. Col. Ayumah urged the soldiers to co-operate with the police and other security personnel to ensure smooth operations. He announced that trained militia-men would be drafted into the exercise soon and commended the soldiers for their co-operation which had facilitated the take-over. According to the Brigade Commander, with the absorption of the guards into the army, all the border stations now become the units of the Third Battalion. Also present was the Commanding Officer of the Third Battalion Lt.-Col. L. A. Ankrah. [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 18 Feb 85 p 8]

CSO: 3400/699

GUINEA-BISSAU

SMALL BOAT TO LINK ISLANDS OF BIJAGOS ARCHIPELAGO

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 6 Feb 85 p 7

[Text] The UN Development Program (UNDP), through its representative in Bissau, Miguel da Graca, last Friday delivered a boat and 14 VHF radios to the Guinean authorities. They are for the Project of Integrated Development for the Bijagos Islands (PDIIB).

The small boat, which will allow linkage among the islands of the archipelago of the Bijagos Islands and possibly with the capital--it was christened "Canlocan" (boy)--is 18 meters long and weighs 12 tons. It has a capacity of eight tons of cargo and 7 passengers.

The wooden vessel has an engine which pushes it at a speed of 7 knots, and two sails. It was built in Dakar with the help of the experimental project on the hand building of boats of the FAO.

Comrade Ladislau Moreira, of the Local Government directorate general, who represented the Guinean Government in the ceremony of delivery, indicated that within the framework of its international commitments, the UNDP has provided the credits needed for supporting the population of the islands, for whom geography has provided the ocean as their natural highway.

The PDIIB was created in 1982 with the help of the UNDP with the goal of promoting the economic and social development of the archipelago.

In the short term, according to Miguel da Graca, the main objective of the project was that of implementing a system of communications in a region in which there are no regular means of transportation, which meant that "the people found themselves isolated one from the other and from the outer world," emphasized the UNDP representative.

In the medium term it was envisioned that there would be a certain number of other actions tending to contribute to the harmonious development of the islands, particularly support to the villages involved in the construction of canoes, individual production of smoked fish, palm oil, and so forth.

In this context, Miguel da Graca pointed out the project has acted as an encouragement and coordinator of those activities, giving them greater coherence and complementation, and facilitating the integration of the population into the mainstream of national development.

In the area of transportation, three boats were already built locally with the help of the people in the project. Nearly 1,500 people traveled on them during the course of the first half of 1984. According to an estimate by the UNDP representative with the Guinean Government, with the new vessels, 3,000 to 4,000 people can use this means of transportation in 1985.

The project also involved crew training courses with very positive results and the proof resides in the fact that the new boat after being finished in Dakar was brought to Bissau by an almost entirely Guinean crew.

Miguel da Graca also said that if this experience is positive, the intention is to build another two vessels locally because of their low operating costs; they use little fuel (four liters of gasoil per hour) and have a large cargo capacity.

Therefore, the project is going to seek to encourage the progressive integration of a simple, useful technology, using local resources in the best way.

#### Population Participates Enthusiastically

The UNDP representative said that the people have participated with enthusiasm in the project activities, citing as an example the recent construction of four radio shacks, which "prove the great willingness and desire for participation by the Guinean people in the reconstruction of their country," he said.

In addition to having the interest of the UNDP assured for continuing its efforts for the development of the Bijagos Islands, Miguel da Graca listed some activities scheduled for 1985, particularly in the area of integrating women into development.

8908

CSO: 3342/181



GUINEA-BISSAU

CERAMIC PLANT JOBS TO PREVENT YOUTH FLIGHT TO CITIES

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 6 Feb 85 p 7

[Text] "To prevent the flight of the young from the rural area to the urban centers, settling them in their zones of origins, was one of the main reasons for the construction of a ceramics plant in the town of Calequisse in the northern part of Guinea-Bissau," Comrade Augusto Mango, assistant manager of that unit, told ANG.

Mango said the plant, which was built in 1983, although it is operating in an experimental mode, is essentially designed for turning local raw materials into the most necessary products for the rural population.

"The plant," he declared, "is important for the involvement of the young in activities, through a greater consciousness about the tasks of the general development of their community, integrating them into the processes deriving therefrom, and bringing about a decline in the exodus now being observed to the cities and bordering countries."

To implement or improve the aspects of management or of a technical nature in the places where traditionally there already exist handicraft activities; to train personnel to impart technical and management knowledge to the producing units, are other objectives of that industrial unit, in the understanding of that manager.

In the village of Calequisse, site of the plant, nearly 70 women are working, who devote themselves to the production of ceramics, primarily water pitchers, pots and jugs by traditional means.

Of these women, a group of 10 was selected, who are interested in the project for improving the system of firing (placing in kilns), techniques of glazing and even the improvement of the sales system.

That manager emphasized also that part of the technology is assured by two Dutch specialists, with the participation of 34 women with experience in ceramics production, and with 10 students from the Integrated Popular Education Center (CEPI).

Augusto Mango said elsewhere that the personnel at that cite receive no pay and are given food products through the World Nutrition Program (PAM), adding that it is the intention of the project to pay the workers later on from the results of their work.

"The use of kilns opened the possibilities of the production of unslaked lime on a small scale, which now covers the needs of the work with ceramics," said Augusto Mango, speaking of some of the varieties of production of the project.

"In the near future," he concluded, "a kiln is going to be built for the production of lime from oyster shells and combe [?coral], which will allow the preparation of sidewalks for the application of tiles, thus avoiding the use of cement."

8908

CSO: 3442/181

GUINEA-BISSAU

NEW EQUIPMENT FOR UPGRADING SHIPYARD TO ARRIVE IN 1985

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 6 Feb 85 p 4,5

[Text] New material and equipment to improve the operation and fight the deterioration of the shipyards of Guinea-Bissau (GUINAVE) is going to arrive early in 1985, it was reported to us by the director of the enterprise, Comrade Joao Jose Moreno.

The acquisition of these important means of production in the various countries of the EEC, financed by the European Investment Bank (BEI) the sum of 7800,000 ECUS (nearly 85,499,999 pesos) [as published], is part of the agreement signed in January 1983 between GUINAVE and LISNAVE (Lisbon Naval Shipyards).

The uncertain situation of our ship repair and construction enterprise, with a lack of materials, many times causes constant stoppages in some sections of services, with enormous prejudices, as happens with the refrigeration section which has not been in operation for 3 years due to a lack of parts and raw materials.

However, all that led GUINAVE to turn to the shipyards in Portugal, as a starting point, which will allow the restarting or the reorganization of the enterprise in such a way as to be able to respond to present-day realities in terms of national needs.

The first agreement between the two shipyards had to do with 6 months of technical help and a survey of needs as a way of making an inventory of the existing difficulties, period which ended in August 1983.

Another contract for technical help was signed in 1984, a support for the work of professional training, which has a duration of 4 years. It went into effect with the arrival of the first LISNAVE technicians in June last year, with financing by SIDA (Swedish Agency for International Development).

As the director of the enterprise informed us, in the first months of 1985 the construction of the installations for better housing of the LISNAVE technical team is going to be initiated. This is the team that will provide technical help for GUINAVE.

Before contacts with the Portuguese shipyards, it was first necessary to come to an agreement with the government of Bissau, which decided on the financial health of the enterprise and a first increase in the social capital of GUINAVE.

#### Deterioration of the Means of Production Makes Operations Difficult

GUINAVE, an enterprise which has legal personality and administrative and financial autonomy, is a shipyard which has as its main activity the repair, modification and construction of ships, and it also has the means for participating in specific areas, namely vulcanization, refrigeration and electric motor winding.

Although it has its Organizational Bylaws in which the way in which its management bodies and its area of operations are selected and well defined, the GUINAVE enterprise is undergoing great difficulties in terms of operation.

"We consider the state of deterioration of the enterprise, which has affected its means of production and has in great measure made the regular operation in an effective manner difficult, as being an important part of our difficulties, declared GUINAVE Director Joao Moreno.

Since this is a branch of industry which performs its activities with imported raw materials, it will also be easy to see that present difficulties in insuring a regular supply are considerable," added Moreno.

"Today the inoperativeness of many machines, specifically the engine head grinder, the milling machine, machines for filling batteries, the warehouse with its obsolete parts, the inactivity of the refrigeration section, the dry dock filled with mud, and the carriages all covered with rust [passage illegible] a repair, all is due, according to Moreno to "the lack of spare parts, which do not exist on the domestic market. That means we need foreign money to go buy them abroad but the BNG [presumably National Bank of Guinea] has the problem of a lack of foreign money to tend to the constant requests of the various state departments.

"That is why," continues Moreno, "GUINAVE has been accumulating successive damages, since it cannot manage to generate the necessary revenues for paying its own operational costs."

However, with SIDA financing and that of the BEI, Joao Jose Moreno feels encouraged and expects an improvement in the uncertain situation because "We are going to have a chance to import materials."

#### Our Price Hurts No One

Speaking on price policy, the chief of GUINAVE declared that the enterprise has been careful to act in accordance with the situation of the country, therefore "in terms of ship repair activities there have been no great criticisms as far as prices charged are concerned." He adds: "We also try to establish a price which does not harm the customer or our services."

The Arsenal of the People and the National Navy were pointed out as being the main customers of GUINAVE, but at the moment there are no great projects to point to. However, in the near future, we were informed, work of great extent is expected, such as the reconstruction of three river rafts of the Ministry of Social Equipment.

In the First Quadrennial Social And Economic Development Plan, GUINAVE was defined as being an enterprise which requires reorganization so that it may be able to support the agroindustrial sector. In this respect Joao Moreno says:

"Once new equipment is installed and the enterprise is supplied with stocks of suitable tools and materials, it will be able to provide all the support that those means make possible and for which they were requested."

With respect to the plans existing for the enterprise, the chief believes that the best and most certain would be to turn it into an industrial unit capable, through modernization and an increase in productivity, of contributing to the industrial development of the country, providing all services of which it is capable in a rapid and effective manner.

At this moment ship repairs are the main activity of the GUINAVE enterprise, because, according to the aforementioned chief, Comrade Moreno, "the attraction of foreign customers will be important, particularly those who operate in the fishing industry in our waters, for making the investments now underway profitable."

Therefore, he said, prospects are encouraging and the contracts signed and financed by SIDA and BEI, respectively, will certainly make it possible to restart GUINAVE and contribute in this way to the development of the country.

8908

CSO: 3442/181

GUINEA-BISSAU

BRIEFS

NEW MILITARY JUDGES--The first vice president of the Council of State and minister of justice and local government, Comrade Paulo Correia, yesterday afternoon swore in the new members of the Superior and Regional Military Courts at the FARP [People's Revolutionary Armed Forces] General Headquarters at Amura Barracks. Sworn in for the Superior Military Court were Comrade Colonel Humberto Gomes as judge-president; Dr Joao Soares da Gama, judge-auditor; and as members, Maj Banhgate Na Beata, Lts Jose Tavares, and Mario Mendes, with Lt Antonio Afonso Te and Lt Amilcar Cabral Freire as prosecutor and secretary of justice, respectively. For the Regional Military Court, the following were sworn in: Comrade Col Nhasse Nambera as judge-president; Lt Arsenio Lasana Balde as judge-auditor; and Lt Cols Alfredo Sambu, Francisca Pereira and Quinto Cabi Naiana as members, with 1st Lts Feliciano Gomes and Luis Amilcar Cabral Freire as prosecutor and secretary of justice, respectively. Present at the ceremony were Comrade Col Iafai Camara, 2nd vice president of the Council of State and minister of the armed forces, and high-ranking officers of our glorious armed forces. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 6 Feb 85 p 7] 8908

CSO: 3342/181

IVORY COAST

GENDARMES SEIZE 54 SOVIET, ITALIAN-MADE FIREARMS

ABO11833 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 1 Mar 85 p 10

[Text] The Gendarmerie in Dalao [400 km northwest of Abidjan] has a lucky day recently when they apprehended some arms smugglers who were transporting 33 Italian-made pistols and 21 12-caliber Soviet-made rifles in their vehicle.

On 14 February, elements of the search brigade of the 2d Legion on patrol on the Dalao-Vavoua road near Tapeguhe saw a Renault 16 sedan parked off the Vavoua-Dalao road with a certain Nouke Doumbia sitting on the front passenger seat. When the gendarmes approached the vehicle for a routine check, one of them noticed a 30-liter gasoline tank. This raised his suspicion and on taking a closer look, he found that the tank was connected to the carburetor of the vehicle with a pipe.

What then has become of the original tank? When the gendarmes took a closer look, they found that it had been transformed into an ammunition chest with a screwed on top. When the gendarmes unscrewed the top, they were in for a big surprise! Fifty-four firearms were neatly packed in the tank. The gendarmes screwed the top back on and decided to wait for the owner who, during all this time, was in Dalao looking for a battery.

An hour later, when Brahim Soumahoro, the owner of the car returned, he was handcuffed together with Nouke Doumbia. A third accomplice, Ali Fofana, alias Alkaly, managed to slip away. When the two men were sent to the gendarmerie, they said the 32 pistols and 21 12-caliber rifles belonged to Alkaly. These firearms were reportedly loaded in Samatiguila in the Department of Odiene and were to be delivered to customers in Dalao and Issia.

One wonders how such a large shipment of firearms could have left Samatiguila for Dalao without the smugglers being discovered. Meanwhile, the search brigade is continuing its investigations to find out the source and destinations of this smuggling network.

CSO: 3419/308

LESOTHO

PRE-ELECTION CLIMATE DISCUSSED

Bulawayo THE SUNDAY NEWS in English 17 Feb 85 p 15

[Text] In the absence of the 20th Century fortune-telling invention, the public opinion poll, any attempt to predict accurately the outcome of Lesotho's forthcoming general election might prove embarrassingly off course.

It would be prudent merely to note that the government of Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan is faced with a situation which seems misleadingly less sticky than it really is.

Despite the uncertainties, the government has not hinted at any possible volte-face on its promises to hold an election.

Such promises are reinforced by conscientious guilt and by the clamour of the major aid donor nations and organisations, which subtly threaten to tighten aid screws in order to induce the Jonathan regime to legitimise its rule by seeking a fresh mandate. The last election was in 1970 and that was aborted.

There remains little doubt that Chief Jonathan resolutely intends to go to the polls. Two recent developments support his election pledge.

The first was King Moshoeshoe's dissolution of the 600member Interim National Assembly on New Year's Day after 11 years of operation.

The second was the creation of a three-man constituency delimitation commission, to be chaired by Chief Justice T. S. Cotran. Other two members are Justice Peter Mofokeng and B. K. Molai, both High Court judges.

The decision to have only members of the judiciary on the commission is an overt bid to accord it a respectable measure of impartiality. Several diplomats attended its first Press conference at the Lesotho High Court.

Among the commission's main tasks is the prescribing and reviewing of the 60 constituency boundaries. It is also charged with drawing up a provisional electoral plan to be displayed publicly for two to three weeks.

The commission will set aside three more weeks to receive feedback and evidence from the electorate, then it will complete the electoral plan and submit it to the government.



There are three other considerations. First, the commission, including the electoral office set up last November to oversee voters' registration, must rely on population figures based on the last national census nine years ago."

Second, the commission will be burdened by creation of a new district of Thaba Tseka in 1979 and, third, the urban drift from the rural areas over the last 15 years is largely unrecorded.

The long time lapse in holding elections means several other changes. For instance, since the constituency delimitation map of 1969 was drawn up, several demarcation lines such as footpaths have developed into fully-fledged roads. New villages have sprung up and some have all but disappeared.

With statistical data, the new delimitation commission might also be able to undertake the added task of acquiring accurate national and constituency adult population figures.

In 1966 the adult population stood at 466 022. It is now put at 740 000. Although voters' registration has not begun, one burning issue concerns the estimated 150 000 Basotho mineworkers in South Africa. Their vote is potentially crucial and, according to Justice Cotran, provisions will be made to ensure their participation.

Meanwhile, the prospect of violence looms in many people's minds. The government will waste little time in swiftly pointing the finger to the Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA), the armed wing of the main opposition Basotho Congress Party (BCP).

A day after the Interim National Assembly was dissolved unidentified assailants gunned down Chief Kopano Natela, his wife and two young children, in the northern district of Butha-Buthe. The Natela house was set ablaze and the killers are still at large.

The murdered chief staunchly supported the ruling BNP. It is believed he was killed after the murderers had missed their intended target--Finance Minister Rakhetla, who had been addressing a rally.

The LLA has not claimed responsibility for the killings, but the government is convinced of the Liberation Army's guilt.

Chief Jonathan invited all members of the diplomatic corps to the Natela funeral. The West snubbed him. Only Eastern representatives were on hand--the Soviets, Chinese and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

A condemnation followed. The West's boycott of the funeral, said Chief Jonathan, "makes a mockery of the Western brand of human rights and democracy".

The diplomats try to vindicate their action by saying that, in view of the killings--political nature, attendance would have been incompatible with their eventual status as independent observers of the electoral process.

To prevent further violence, the BNP is mobilising its party youth league in the districts by setting up anti-LLA vigilante groups. The LLA's ability to launch a sustained attack on Lesotho is already doubtful.

Desmond Sixishe, Lesotho's Information and Broadcasting Minister, says the LLA has "split into many groups and the amount of in-fighting is causing huge dissension. The first thrust has died--there is no response any longer.

"The LLA has been destroyed by its own people. Had it not done so, then perhaps it would have done a lot of damage."

Meanwhile, the BCP internal wing is making spirited efforts to put its house in order. A conference of leaders was followed by a public rally of 1 000 slogan-chanting BCP supporters.

A resolution said although the BCP conference with the declaration that elections are the people's right and they are a prerequisite to peace, it was important that Chief Jonathan and the exiled BCP leader, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, should meet to resolve the political impasse.

The conference also called for the setting up of a broad and negotiated national government to take responsibility for running the elections until completion of the whole exercise.

BCP attempts to consolidate its membership by uniting the party's splinter groups will be a huge task because of the country's difficult mountainous terrain and severe communications problems.

CSO: 3400/712

LESOTHO

## JONATHAN LAUNCHES CAMPAIGN TO COLLECT REVENUE, PRAISES POLICE

Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 8 Feb 85 p 3

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Dr. Leabua Jonathan has requested police support for a rigorous campaign the government has launched to collect revenue in order to finance its operations.

Speaking at a passing-out parade for 73 police recruits of the Lesotho Mounted Police at the Police Training College in Maseru last Thursday, the Prime Minister announced that the revenue collection campaign is on an unprecedented scale to collect tax on radios, television sets, dogs and all taxable property.

Dr. Jonathan said traffic police will apply stringent measures by checking on the road-worthiness of vehicles and collect on-the-spot fines from violators of traffic regulations.

He added that measures will be taken to ensure that money collected is properly deposited in the bank instead of finding its way into individuals' pockets.

The Prime Minister said that as much as salaries may be increased this country will never de-

velop if embezzlement of public funds continues. He said the country's budget deficit has to be reduced otherwise the government will collapse through bankruptcy.

He urged chiefs and headmen throughout Lesotho to work together with police to collect revenue and combat crime.

He added that very tough measures including stoppage of a chief's salary cheque will be taken against any chief who refuses to cooperate with the police.

### CHIEFS

The Premier said that there are not enough policemen to go around every village in the country. Chiefs as a matter of tradition should ensure that their villages stay free of crime.

The chiefs' duties are to apprehend a criminal and then hand him over to the police.

Dr. Jonathan said it is a very sad twist of irony that when police do a good job nobody praises them but conversely when the police make a slight error everybody is up in arms in condemnation.

He congratulated the police for the good work

they did in two cases reported last week. In Leribe thieves broke into Mr. K. Nolan's shop and robbed him of undisclosed sum of money which the police recovered after giving chase to these criminals and in Mafeteng two of a group of three people, were arrested in connection with the murder of three people.

Addressing himself to the recruits, the Prime Minister said the police are guardians of the life and property of the nation and urged them to retain respectability and impartiality to enable the truth to prevail.

He said the Lesotho police has no record of people dying in cells and has never caused trouble for politicians except in self-defence. He added that even international human rights organisations such as Amnesty international have satisfied themselves about Lesotho's record.

#### LOYALTY

Dr Jonathan said the Lesotho police has had a history of loyalty to the government and the nation. He said even approaches by subversive activities instigated by foreign elements have been made to civil servants and not only to the police.

However, he said some

have exhibited loyalty by reporting these incidents. He said only when we are united can we stop the enemy from sowing the seeds of confusion with the aim of dividing this nation.

Addressing himself to the new members of the police force, the Commissioner of Police said the officers are expected to do their duty to the best and that they should not accept bribery because it is unlawful.

#### COUP

Dr. Leabua Jonathan said that the incidence of military take overs of African governments has always been attributed to the failure of African governments to satisfy the aspirations of their people.

The Prime Minister said while he understood this reason, however he found it strange that the military take overs were themselves usually not organised by affected peoples but by foreign countries.

A noticeable feature of this phenomenon, Dr. Jonathan said was that such take-overs did not always improve the situation.

He said that behind every coup d'etat there was a foreign country involved and this made it very doubtful whether

military coups were in fact organised for the benefit of the local inhabitants.

He said that much of the 18 years of Basotho National Party rule had seen the armed and security forces of the country under the command of Basotho officers whose loyalty to the nation he found unshakeable.

The Prime Minister said he was confident that this loyalty would continue as the armed and security forces committed themselves more to the protection of the state.

Speaking on the same occasion the Commissioner of Police Major-General R.S. Matela said last year there occurred many incidents of lawlessness in Lesotho, however the police force tried its best to fight these incidents so that there was now a change for the better.

He recalled that certain members of the security forces were involved in some of these incidents which he said were alien to Basotho way of life.

Major-General Matela said last year he criticized the courts of law for seeming reluctant to effect justice; however there was noticeable change now to that effect though not complete.

CSO: 3400/720

LESOTHO

BRIEFS

**ELECTRICITY SUPPLY EXPANSION**--The Lesotho National Development Bank together with one of its correspondent banks in Sweden, the Svenska Handelsbanken will participate in the second phase of the expansion of electricity supply in Lesotho under the 33 KW net work project, estimated to cost M9 million. This was announced this week in Maseru, by the Chairman of the Board of Directors of Lesotho Bank Mr. Khetla Rakhetla. Mr. Rakhetla, who is also Minister of Finance said the funds for the projects come from the Swedish government. The project is handled by the Ministry of Water, Energy and Mining through the Lesotho Electricity Corporation. The Lesotho Bank has previously granted a loan of M1.3 million to the LEC to start up this development operation. Meanwhile the General Manager of the Lesotho Bank Mr. Tseliso Mafike has announced in Maseru that the bank services at Butha-Buthe are to be upgraded. The decision was taken at the recent board meeting, and to this end, new premises are to be erected for the new Butha-Buthe branch. The board also decided to expand the bank premises at Mokhotlong. Both developments are estimated to cost more than M6000,000. to be financed from the accumulated profits of the bank. Work on these projects is expected to start before the end of this year, as soon as the new bank building in Qacha's Nek is completed. [Text] [Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 8 Feb 85 p 1]

**RURAL ELECTRIFICATION BOOSTED**--A new intake point of 88KV station worth M1.9 million has been completed as first part of rural electrification project, according to an announcement made by the Lesotho Electricity Corporation (LEC) last week. This project will be spread over several years and it includes the second development phase which has now begun. The second phase consists of new overhead lines on double poles. The object of this programme is to increase the reliability of rural power supplies to the areas outside Maseru and thereby improve the quality of life in towns and villages in Roma, Mazenod and Teyateyaneng and also supply the new international airport. This project is financed by the LEC with the assistance of the government and the Swedish government. The contract for the implementation of the second phase has been awarded to a Swedish Company ASEA and the project is scheduled for completion in 17 months times. [Text] [Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 8 Feb 85 p 1]

**WORLD BANK ASSISTANCE**--The World Bank is to participate in the financing of the Lesotho Highland Water Project and has said it is ready to assist the government in mobilising financial assistance from other sources. According to a report from the Head of the Highland Water project, Mr. M. E. Sole, this

significant development is in response to the high level discussions during a visit by the Minister of Water, Energy and Mining, Morena Matete Majara to the World Bank and the Tennessee Valley Authority recently. A Senior member of the World Bank's legal department, Mr. David Goldberg visited Lesotho recently to discuss legal and institutional aspects of the project and during the course of this year the World Bank has scheduled further two visits to this country. Mr. Sole said that these developments are clear signs that the project is well received internationally and considerable good progress is being made. [Text] [Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 8 Feb 85 p 1]

CSO: 3400/720

LIBERIA

OPPOSITION LEADERS URGED TO GIVE DOE A GOOD FIGHT

London TALKING DRUMS in English 25 Feb 85 pp 11-12

[Article by Ben Mensah]

[Text] Africa is a continent infested by military leaders who do not believe in attaining power through the ballot box and civilian dictators who never reckon that opposition parties should ever be given a fair chance to wrest power.

It has become necessary for the chairman of General Doe's National Democratic Party, Mr Kekwa Kpoto to deny that the party's standard bearer, Gen Samuel Kanyon Doe intends to declare himself president of Liberia.

Mr Kpoto was quoted as saying that if Gen Doe wanted to declare himself president he would have done so long ago and that since this had not been the case, he is allowing the Liberian people to decide for themselves who they want to be their leader. This denial has been necessitated by growing doubts about Gen Doe's continued commitment to returning the country to a constitutional civilian government.

But far from scorching these doubts, there is fresh evidence to confirm Gen Doe's disenchantment with the process towards democratic rule.

This is the news that Dr Amos Sawyer, Chairman of the organising Committee of the Liberian Peoples Party (LPP) has been banned from all political activities pending his submission to an audit for \$1.5 million allocated to the dissolved constitution commission.

The ban stipulates that Dr Sawyer is not to engage in any political activities including the holding of meetings, interviews, speeches or the holding of constitutional, political meetings with any individual group.

Coming only months after Dr Sawyer had been arrested in connection with the distribution of anonymous pamphlets in Monrovia and released after persistent student demonstrations and pressure from various groups, including the clergy, the question to ask Gen Doe is if he does not intend to declare himself President as claimed by the Chairman of his party then why is he harassing his political opponents?

Dr Amos Sawyer as Chairman of the Constitutional Commission completed his task of drafting the recently approved constitution more than a year ago. Why then has Doe decided now to audit Dr Sawyer in connection with \$1.5 million allocated to the Constitutional Commission?

And assuming Gen Doe has sufficient grounds to audit Dr Sawyer, how long is the exercise going to take so that Dr Sawyer may be cleared and then feel free to resume his political activity or indicted and then be compelled to withdraw from it.

This ban, which is the latest in the succession of harassments against the opposition whom Gen Doe has also accused of being socialists is further evidence of Gen Doe's determination to choose the latter of two alternatives he is reputed to be constantly propounding. These are that a leader who was elected to power is obliged to heed the wishes of the electorate, but

the one who puts himself in power has to listen to his own conscience.

Obviously, Gen Doe has listened to his conscience and wants to stay in power and it is on account of this trend that Dr Sawyer has been prompted to state that the question now being raised among the people of Liberia is not who would be President in the Second Republic but whether democratic process would be allowed to take its course.

The initial signs of Gen Doe's disenchantment with the democratic procedure emerged from an official statement last year alleging that the traditional rulers of Nimba county had at a meeting with Gen Doe complained about plans by Gen Doe and team to return to the barracks in 1985. In reply Gen Doe regretted the decision and told them that subsequently he would consult them before vital decisions were taken.

Not long after this statement it became necessary to re-adjust the timetable for the electioneering programme. But knowing that he had gone to great lengths, including an appearance before the United Nations General Assembly in 1983, to unveil elaborate plans for the constitutional rule, Gen Doe despatched his Foreign Minister, Mr T. Ernest Eastman to London to explain to the international media the reasons for the re-adjustments.

The faithful Minister set about his assignment with a statement which cautioned that Liberia's problems would simply not vanish as soon as the country returns to civilian rule. But realising that this line of argument had not been advanced by anyone, Minister Eastman changed track to emphasise that no credible alternative to Gen Doe had emerged on the political scene.

Even though at that time the ban on political activity was still in force and therefore preposterous for Dr Eastman to make that observation, events of the past few months since this ban was lifted should indicate to Dr Eastman that he was wrong in his assessment.

**Instead of a dormant, lacklustre alternative to Gen. Doe, the opposition in Liberia is proving so active that Gen. Doe has been**

**forced into desperate actions of banning his opponents.**

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For, instead of a dormant, lacklustre alternative to Gen Doe, the opposition in Liberia is proving so active that Gen Doe has been forced into desperate actions of banning his opponents and thereby making it impossible for a change to be effected peacefully.

No doubt, Dr Sawyer is only the first of opposition leaders likely to be banned by Gen Doe in his ambition to convert his military rule into a civilian administration.

But it is this threat to the democratic process including the closure of newspapers, which should galvanise all the political leaders opposed to Gen Doe's tactics not to merely join the usual chorus of protests from African opposition parties which are bullied and deprived of a fair chance of winning elections. Instead, they must put up a fight and hope to win the elections.

What they must take note of is that Africa is a continent infested by military leaders who do not believe in attaining power through the ballot box and civilian dictators who never reckon that opposition parties should ever be given a fair chance to win power.

For proof let me refer to Zimbabwe where political campaigning is underway for elections in March. Here the opposition leaders, Joshua Nkomo and Bishop Abel Muzorewa are daily accusing the government of organising a campaign of terror and violence and wonder whether the elections would be free and fair. But they have not given up the fight.

The opposition leaders in Liberia should also learn from African political history and never allow themselves to be bullied by one man into submission. Gen Doe will arrest, detain, ban or order his security men to beat them up and burn their houses. But let the political leaders not be frightened into submission otherwise they would have paved the way for Gen Doe to circumvent the democratic process of winning, in the case retaining, power.

CSO: 3400/742-E



LIBERIA

CISKEI PRESIDENT SEBE DEPLORES DISINFORMATION CAMPAIGN

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 16 Feb 85 p 7

[Text]

EAST LONDON — A concentrated campaign of disinformation was being waged against Ciskei, President Lennox Sebe said yesterday.

He said the campaign sought to damage the image of Ciskei in an attempt to counter the progressive developments taking place in the country.

President Sebe was responding in a lengthy statement to what he described as "adverse publicity" Ciskei had received.

He did not reveal the source of the campaign, but said Ciskei had many enemies and there were elements in South Africa which could not afford to allow progress in Ciskei.

In his statement, the President also:

- Defended, under certain circumstances, the practice of negotiated rather than tendered contracts;
- Disputed that it was an "absolute fact" that the Bisho Pick 'n Pay store had been given an exemption from general sales tax;
- Rejected reports that Ciskei definitely stands to lose R20 million on the international airport project as a result of the dollar-rand exchange rate.

President Sebe singled out media reports on the Keiskammahoek Hospital, the Pick 'n Pay centre, the Hamburg casino development and the international airport as examples of the campaign of disinformation being waged against his country.

"It is obvious that we, being regarded as the result of the South African apartheid policies, have more than our fair share of enemies that will do everything possible to prevent Ciskei from succeeding as a politically independent state," said President Sebe.

"Inside South Africa there are elements that cannot afford that Ciskei makes progress because the extent of our success in fact nullifies the reasons for their existence in opposition to an independent Ciskei."

President Sebe said it appeared that as a result of the success of Ciskei's innovative economic reforms some resentment had built up in certain South African quarters "who have hitherto considered it to be their sole right to assist and think for and take decisions on behalf of the black man of Southern Africa".

On contracts, he said although negotiated contracts were not the norm

for a government, they did in some cases hold benefits.

"One thinks of the advantage for the economy of a country in negotiating a contract with a Ciskeian company rather than putting it out to tender to non-Ciskeian companies, which only serves to drain Ciskei of scarce money and continue the old enemy of money flowing out of Ciskei."

The Keiskammahoek Hospital was a case in which the negotiated form of contract had obvious advantages. It was Ciskei's first receipt of foreign aid and resulted in a hospital which cost R60 000 a bed while the going construction cost for hospitals of that nature averaged out at R100 000 a bed.

"It also often happens that an entrepreneur presents a viable idea to us which is for the eventual benefit of my people. What am I required to do in such a case? Steal his idea and put it out to tender, or negotiate a contract with him?" President Sebe asked.

Ciskei was not the only government which followed this practice at times, he said, adding that the interior of the

Union Buildings in Pretoria was refurbished on this basis. "Must we in Ciskei believe that one set of standards apply to Ciskei and another to the rest of South Africa?"

The R230-million Hamburg casino complex was financed by private entrepreneurs who bought the land, President Sebe said. Ciskei would only carry the cost of the infrastructure, which would have been its responsibility regardless of the nature of development at the site.

Regarding the airport, he said the current dollar-rand exchange rate was not of Ciskei's making. Like many other Southern African institutions at present, Ciskei was a victim of the unpredictable exchange rate.

"Should this have taken the opposite course than at present

Ciskei could have saved millions of rands, but it is doubtful whether anybody then would have praised us for our vision.

"The cost of the airport is not necessarily paid today or tomorrow, and to say we are losing R20 million on the project because of the exchange rate is ridiculous. It obviously depends on what amounts we pay over at what point in time."

President Sebe said reports about the general sales tax position of Pick 'n Pay was "probably the most blatant

form of disinformation being propagated".

The Ciskei Government had entered into the agreement with the supermarket chain before its new tax policies were formulated. The government had no incentives for the commercial sector at that stage and had offered Pick 'n Pay the exemption from sales tax, applicable for a period of five years, as a drawcard.

When Ciskei's new tax policy — abolishing company tax but retaining sales tax at 10 per cent — was accepted, the government had entered into negotiations with the chain which were still continuing.

Pick 'n Pay had already indicated its willingness to reconsider the contract in the light of the new developments.

"But to say that Pick 'n Pay has been exempted from GST as an absolute fact is nothing less than totally malicious. Even now, while this is still being negotiated, Pick 'n Pay is passing on the benefit of no GST to the Ciskei consumer," said President Sebe.

He said it was unfortunate that the media allowed themselves to be abused "in this manner" by the prophets of this misinformation. "Even if such matters are corrected afterwards, the damage to the upliftment of the Ciskeian nation has been done, for which they will have to take part of the blame." — DDR

CSO: 3400/742-E

LIBERIA

UPP MEMBER DECLARED GUILTY OF DISTRIBUTING LEAFLETS

AB061024 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] The investigation involving a member of the proposed United People's Party [UPP], Mr Eric (Deer), arrested in January for allegedly distributing leaflets in Nimba County despite the suspension of the UPP has ended with the Joint Security declaring him guilty.

The FOOTPRINTS newspaper, in its publication yesterday, quoted a correspondent in Ganta as saying that Mr (Deer) was found guilty following an investigation conducted last Wednesday by the Nimba County joint security forces. The paper said that there were also 10 others, including Ganta City Mayor General John N. Flomo, who were arrested and investigated along with Mr (Deer) and then released for lack of sufficient evidence. The paper also revealed that during the investigation in Nimba, Mr (Deer) denied having knowledge of distributing leaflets [words indistinct] despite the suspension imposed on the UPP by the Special Elections Commission. The correspondent informed the FOOTPRINTS that Mr (Deer) said he was not in the country during the time of the incident.

CSO: 3400/740

LIBERIA

## TWO TERRITORIES TO BE COMBINED INTO ONE COUNTY

AB282111 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 28 Feb 85

[Text] The Liberian leader, Commander in Chief [CIC] Dr Samuel K. Doe, has agreed to combine the territories of Marshall and Gibi into one county. He said the formalities will be worked out later by the proper authorities. Head of state Doe was responding to a statement presented to him by citizens of Marshall/Gibi territories at the Hall of the Executive Mansion.

In the statement the citizens requested the head of state to grant county status to their areas. CIC Doe said that the decision was based upon the citizens' request and his quest for political stability and political rights in the county. According to the statement, the citizens unanimously agreed to merge the territories of Marshall and Gibi to be called Magibi County.

In the statement the citizens said that as signatories to the Liberian Declaration of Independence in 1847, they were the first group of people to encourage large-scale foreign investment in the county through the establishment of the Firestone Plantations Company in Harbel. They maintained that despite this effort, their ancestors have never received anything in return for their generosity but instead the Firestone Plantations Company was taken from their territories by the past administration. The citizens described the move as selfish and aimed at benefiting a few greedy men who denied the chiefs and people of the areas their rights and taxes paid by the plantations over the years.

CSO: 3400/685

LIBERIA

SPANISH ENVOY CALLS ON INFORMATION MINISTER

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 22 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] The Spanish Ambassador to Liberia, Mr. Manuel Aguado, has assured that he would strive to promote economic and bilateral cooperation between Liberia and Spain.

Ambassador Aguado gave the assurance yesterday when he paid a courtesy call on Information Minister Carlton A. Karpeh at his office.

He said even though Liberia and Spain were developing countries, there was a need to find areas of cooperation between them.

For his part, Minister Karpeh welcomed Ambassador Aguado to Liberia, and noted that relations between the two countries precede Liberia's independence in 1847.

Minister Karpeh noted that Liberia and Spain have on numerous occasions shared identical views at the United Nations and as such "our hands are opened to Spain to engage in business and other areas of interest."

He then lauded the Spanish Government for the many scholarships granted Liberians in the areas of education and agriculture, and said there was need for continued cooperation between the two countries.

Before his assignment here, Mr. Aguado served as director of organization and methods at the Spanish Foreign Ministry in Madrid.

CSO: 3400/683

LIBERIA

LIBERIA SIGNS DEBT REFINANCING PACT WITH JAPANESE BANK

AB052125 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] An agreement for the refinancing of Liberia's debt estimated at \$24 million owed international financial institutions has been signed in London between the Liberian Government and the Taiyo Kobe Bank of Japan. According to Liberia's press and cultural counsellor in London, the charge d'affaires at the Liberian Embassy in London, Mr James H. Stephens, signed on behalf of the Liberian Government while the general manager of the London branch of the Japanese bank, Mr (Makoto Yosheh), signed for his bank.

Speaking at the ceremony, Mr Stephens thanked the financial institutions for their understanding and assured that the Liberian Government was committed to the pursuance of a sound financial policy. For his part, Mr Yosheh said his bank was satisfied with the level of cooperation received from the Liberian Government during the negotiations.

CSO: 3400/740

LIBERIA

SPARE PARTS FOR POLICE WORTH \$15,000 MADE AVAILABLE BY FRG

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 5 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] The Federal Republic of Germany has made available \$15,00 worth of spare-parts to the Liberia National Police (LNP), to repair some 50 BMW motorcycles purchased from that country during the 1979 OAU conference held in Monrovia.

The supply which was donated upon a request made sometime ago by LNP authorities, is expected to be presented to Police Director Wilfred Clarke tomorrow by the German Ambassador accredited to Liberia, Mr. Hans Helmut Freundt, according to a release issued in Monrovia yesterday by the German Embassy.

The presentation ceremony is expected to take place at the police headquarters in Sinkor, Monrovia, the release said.

It can be recalled that most of the German made-motorcycles being used by the police for patrol, escort and traffic purposes, have apparently broken down because of the lack of spare-parts.

CSO: 3400/683

LIBERIA

FRENCH DONATION TO UNIVERSITY OF LIBERIA

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 21 Feb 85 p 6

[Text] The French Government through its Embassy here, is to donate to the Department of French Studies at the University of Liberia, a consignment of office materials valued at about \$2,000.

The materials include a stock of French liberature textbooks and other teaching aid materials such as projection screen, a type-recorder a typeing machine, a film-projector, and matching accessories. [sentence as published]

This donation falls within the framework of France's cultural assistance to Liberia especially in the field of French teching which is exercise through the Institute of French Studies in Monrovia, and the French Department of the University.

This assistance, including scholarships and training courses in France and abroad, amounts to a global financial yearly envelop of 3 million French Francs.

CSO: 3400/683



LIBERIA

REVENUE COLLECTION IMPROVES AT FREEPORT

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 21 Feb 85 pp 1, 6

[Article by J. N. Elliott]

[Text] Import earnings at the Freeport of Monrovia which dropped considerably in recent times, are reported to be taking an up-ward trend.

Deputy Finance Minister for Revenues, Peter K. Bemah, told co-donors last Thursday at the closing of the Monrovia Freeport rehabilitation conference held at the Unity Conference Center in Virginia, outside Monrovia, that revenue collected last January totalled some \$18.9 million as compared to the \$14.9 million generated during the previous month December 1984.

He said revenue collection at the port which generates 95 percent of the nation's import earnings, stood at some \$28 million between September to November last year.

Minister Bemah explained that the stagnation of the nation's economy has and continues to affect the importation of goods but, that this could be improved if the port management and employees maintained efficiency in their daily operation.

Commerce Minister Mcleod Darpoh, who was also present at the conference, observed that the lack of equipment and facilities was greatly impeding the performance of revenue collectors assigned at the various parts of the port.

Port users, on the other hand, attributed the low intake of revenues to the fact that customs officers whom they accused of causing congestion at the port allegedly because they leave work too soon (4 p.m.) to be able to cope with the flow of shipments through the port.

According to the port users, in order to maintain a continuous flow of traffic at the port, the Bureau of Customs which accounts for 60 percent of the nation's revenue, should be opened at all times.

When Customs authorities at the Finance Ministry were contacted yesterday, they declined to comment on the issue pending the return of Custom Commissioner Eddie J. Manly who is presently out of the country.

CSO: 3400/683

LIBERIA

DONORS SUPPORT \$15 MILLION PORT REHABILITATION PROGRAM

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 15 Feb 85 pp 1, 6

[Article by J. N. Elliott, chief reporter]

[Text] A two-day conference on the Monrovia Freeport ended yesterday with co-donors agreeing to help finance a \$15 million rehabilitation scheme for the port.

According to the Assistant Minister of Planning and Economic Affairs, Mr. Robert Neal, who also served as reporter during the conference, rehabilitation work on the port is expected to begin in the next three months following preparation of the terms of reference for management consultancy and proposals to be submitted to government.

He told co-donors, government officials and representatives from the National Port Authority (NPA) who attended the closing session held at Unity Conference Center in Virginia outside Monrovia, that the first phase of the rehabilitation scheme will cover technical assistance, engineering consultancy, purchase of spare parts, new equipment, repairs and construction totalling \$15 million.

According to Assistant Minister Neal, the World Bank has consented to provide five-six million dollars including an additional \$500,000 advance for the preparation of the project.

He said the African Development Bank (ADB) has also expressed its willingness to make available \$2.5 million for engineering consultancy and an additional \$10 million for rehabilitation purposes. The amount would be payable over a 25-year period with a grace period of five years, he said.

Minister Neal also disclosed that the Caisse Centrale of France, is also willing to contribute five per cent interest of any amount given to the Liberian Government by co-donors.

He said the latter amount which was not specified, will be repayable over a 20 year period with a grace period of five years.

Minister Neal said the European Economic Community (EEC) is expected to provide about \$1.6 million, while an additional 3-6 million dollars will also be made available under the European Development Front Number 6.

He said unforeseen contingency funds estimated at \$2.5 million will bring the rehabilitation cost to \$15 million.

Planning and Economic Affairs Minister Emmanuel O. Gardiner, chaired the conference, said he hoped that the assistance would be provided by the co-donors in the shortest possible time.

He then thanked them for cooperating with government by attending the conference aimed at soliciting assistance to upgrade and repair present facilities at the port of Monrovia.

CSO: 3400/683

LIBERIA

GOVERNMENT WILL CONTINUE TO SUPPORT BUSINESSES

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 21 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] The Vice President of the Interim National Assembly (INA), Dr. Harry F. Moniba, has assured government's continued assistance to the business community in the country in an effort to improve the Liberian Economy.

Dr. Moniba gave the assurance yesterday when the visiting President of the Bong Mining Company (BMC), Dr. Walter Niedermuller, and the company's general manager, Mr. Helmut J. Ballon, called on him at his Capitol Hill office here.

The INA Vice President told BMC executives that Liberia has a "pleasant atmosphere" for businesses, and asked the BMC president to invite other interested businessmen to visit the country.

He pointed out that Liberia has always welcomed all businessmen to invest in the country, and added that businesses here have continued to enjoy peace and stability, as well as protection in the country.

For his part, Dr. Niedermuller thanked the INA Vice President for the assurance, and said he was in the country, upon Dr. Moniba's invitation following their discussion recently in Europe.

BMC General Manager Ballon said his company would continue to cherish the assistance and protection it was enjoying in the country.

CSO: 3400/683

LIBERIA

TRANSKEI MAY EXPORT COAL

East LONDON DAILY DISPATCH in English 16 Feb 85 p 1

[Text]

EAST LONDON — The Transkei Government is to start mining coal in the north-western part of the country within the next few months and could eventually export the fuel to South Africa.

The managing director of the Transkei Mining Corporation, Dr Herwig Hitzenberger, was quoted in a Durban newspaper as saying the mine was expected to supply at least 10 per cent of Transkei's energy requirements.

It will be on a section of the Molteno-Indwe coal field which stretches along the Transkei-South African border from Maclear in the east to Molteno in the West.

The coal, although of a lower grade than that from the Transvaal and Natal, will be much cheaper because of lower transport costs. The coal field is only 200 km from Umtata.

But work can only start once the government has solved a legal obstacle.

Dr Hitzenberger said a private company had been granted mining rights to the area in February 1984 on the understanding that min-

ing started immediately.

The company, which Dr Hitzenberger said was not connected with any South African mining house, had done no work at all and the government was now seeking to terminate the lease.

Dr Hitzenberger said the surveys and exploration had been completed and the Transkei Mining Corporation was ready to begin work "within three or four weeks" of the go-ahead being given.

The mining would start on a relatively small scale at Guba Hoek near Indwe and would produce between 100 and 200 tons a day for use in Transkei.

Transkei's Secretary for Commerce and Industry, Mr B. B. Pukwana, said the coal was intended mainly for domestic use and electricity generation. The possibility of exporting some of it to South Africa was being investigated.

Dr Hitzenberger said the initial capital outlay on the mine would be in the region of R500 000.

CSO: 3400/742-E

MADAGASCAR

BRIEFS

JAPAN PROVIDES AID--Japan will provide Madagascar with aid worth 600 million yen (2.3 million dollars) to support Antananarivo's efforts to achieve national self-sufficiency in food. Of the sum provided, 420 million yen will go on improving the transport of agricultural food products and 180 million yen on agricultural development projects in the west and centre. I.O.N.- Japanese aid to Madagascar, either in the form of grants or loans on easy terms, has risen since 1973 to more than 35 billion yen, making Japan the second source of aid for the Malagasy economy after France, and before West Germany. This aid covers all sectors of production, including rice-growing, cattle-raising, fisheries, transport, telecommunications and energy. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER 16 Feb 85 p 6]

CSO: 3400/702-E

MOZAMBIQUE

MAPUTO'S MUSLIM COMMUNITY CELEBRATES FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 27 Jan 85 pp 8-9

[Excerpts] From January 12 to 20 of this month the Muslims commemorated the 50th anniversary of the founding of their community with various cultural and recreational activities. The 'golden anniversary' was marked with due solemnity by the Muslims and mobilized the attentions of all who belong to this congregation, pausing to pay respect to all those departed who had worked for the development of the community. At the commemorative events, the hope 'May peace be with us' was expressed in the prayers offered at the opening session of the celebrations, attended by the President of the Executive Council of the City of Maputo, Alberto Massavanhane.

The Muslim community of the capital city opened on Saturday night, 12 January, the festivities of their 50 years of existence as a religious community in our country.

A solemn ceremony, starting at 8:30 PM on that day in the Baixa mosque, opened the celebrations of the occasion, which more than any simple gathering of muslims represents an opportunity for 'profound reflection' on the problems currently existing in our country and which affect the Muslims as part of the Great Mozambican Family.

Very solemnly, the ceremony officially opening the 'golden anniversary' celebrations of the Muslim community were preceded by religious prayers in which, as always, all the Muslim faithful participated. With shoes off, as tradition requires, the Muslims prayed in homage to their brothers who laid the groundwork for the community, as was so often repeated throughout the festivities.

With the presence of the President of the Executive Council of the City of Maputo, Alberto Massavanhane, accompanied by a representative of the Department of Religious Affairs of the Ministry of Justice, as well as by various city leaders, the ceremony went on until about 10:30 PM, with remarks by the president of the Muslim community, Hajee Ismael Gani, the President of the Executive Council, Alberto Massavanhane, and the chairman of the festival organizing committee, Mahommed Essak.

The president of the Muslim community, who spoke in Arabic, referred to the collaboration that the community has always received from the Mozambican Government, after he thanked and paid respects to 'those who throughout 50 years have given their lives for the cause of the community's interests.'

For the community in particular and the Mozambican people in general, the president of the Muslim community prayed that there be peace, tranquility, and happiness for all, and reaffirmed the readiness of all Muslims to contribute to the welfare of the people.

Founded in 1935, the Muslim community coordinates all religious activity of the Muslims of Mozambique and has often made its presence felt through the support and collaboration that it has extended to the country's governmental bodies, especially in helping to deal with natural calamities.

That collaboration and that spirit of unity were praised by the president of the executive council of the City of Maputo, Alberto Massavanhane, when he spoke at the mosque.

Unshod, respecting the tradition of the Muslim religion, Alberto Massavanhane urged the Muslim faithful to help with national reconstruction along with their religious activities.

'We are all free to practise our religion,' he said, adding, 'we have to keep very clearly in mind, however, that as citizens we have our obligations, our duties to fulfill.'

Closing the Saturday program was a very emotional and moving plea for peace, tranquility, and justice for all humanity and for Mozambicans in particular.

At a time when war and calamities are destroying human lives, in a world when the rich neighbor throws out his leftover food, while just a few meters away there are people dying of hunger, the Mozambican Muslims knew enough to include in their ceremonies the problems that concern humanity today.

Strengthening Muslim unity, the grand objective of the festivities, according to the community president.

The president of the Muslim community said that the grand objective that the community's golden anniversary celebrations sought to achieve is the unity of all Muslims. He explained that Muslim unity is not at issue, but that it needs to be strengthened so that the Muslims can become a single front, united and strong.

Hajee Ismael Gani spoke to our press representation at a meeting in the headquarters of the Muslim community in the capital city. According to him, the Muslims, like other religious communities in our country, are not disunited.

"We intend for the Muslims to practise religion within the religious spirit," he said, adding, "In the heart of Muslims unity exists. We share our sufferings, and we want in this moment to invite Muslims to work for unity, peace and happiness and well-being."



The idea of organizing the celebrations, according to the head of the committee that directed these golden anniversary commemorations, was conceived and carried out with the encouragement and support of the Department of Religious Affairs of the Ministry of Justice, which also contributed ideas for the Muslims' big celebration.

In our talks with the leaders of the Muslim community, we learned of the support that this community renders to the various fronts of national reconstruction.

Thus the president of that community revealed that one of the activities developed by the Muslims is the support of populations both inside and outside the country who are suffering the effects of calamities from war to drought to floods.

"The community is presently sending food and clothing to the victims of those calamities; it has funds to support child-care facilities, like nurseries, and in the future, this support will be intensified," Hajee Ismael Gani announced.

The 50 years of the Muslim community represent something positive and growing in the life of that community. According to its president, the community has grown in these 50 years and expanded its activities into several regions of the country.

Although stating that the Muslim community is 50 years old, the spokesman made a special point of noting that that date refers to the passage of its bylaws. Actually, the community is several years older than 50. For example, the President of the Muslim community told us that the Baixa Mosque itself first project of the community, is about 82 years old.

After the inauguration of the Baixa Mosque, the community's headquarters were built on the same site where the Moslem school is installed, in the Baixa section of the city. The headquarters building was inaugurated in 1942, and curiously enough, for whoever takes the trouble to enter and look around its rooms, the building looks as though it were inaugurated only a few months ago.

In January of 1935, thus 50 years ago, on the 16th, the bylaws of the Muslim community were passed.

#### Speech About Muslim Unity

During the celebrations of the 50th anniversary of the Muslim community, much was said about the need for Muslims to unite and the urgent need for peace, social well-being and justice.

In a speech given on the evening of the 16th in the community's headquarters, Sheikh Issufo spoke to more than 500 Muslims about the need to respect the spirit of the Koran to attain the great objective of Muslim union.

"Muslims must close ranks, through the prayers they offer five times a day," he stated, adding that Muslims may close ranks anywhere. It is in Mecca, however, where Muslims gather from all over the world to share the pain and suffering of their brothers.

12430

CSO: 3442/169

MOZAMBIQUE

MAPUTO'S COLONIAL PAST DISAPPEARS FROM STREETS, ROAD NAMES

Harare THE HERALD in English 18 Feb 85 p 7

[Text] Maputo. The colonial past of Maputo has almost disappeared from its streets and road names.

The new street names of the Mozambican capital catalogue the revolutionary spirit that inspired the Frelimo nationalist movement in its struggle against the Portuguese colonialists.

From the former Soviet leader Cde Vladimir Lenin to the late South African revolutionary Cde Albert Luthuli; from the former Frelimo president Dr Eduardo Mondlane, assassinated in 1969 and after whom Maputo's largest street and the local university are named, to Dr Patrice Lumumba, the former Congolese premier: all have streets and avenues named after them in Maputo.

Going around Maputo one is struck by the degree of recognition accorded to all those who fought, suffered or continue to be persecuted for struggling for justice and equality.

A Maputo City Council spokesman said: "We are revolutionaries and therefore everybody here and future generations have to be reminded of the importance of those who fought and died during the process of decolonisation."

Recognition

All Frontline States--Zambia, Zimbabwe, Tranzania, Angola and Botswana--have avenues and streets named after them, in recognition of their contribution to the Southern African liberation struggle, the spokesman explained.

While Frontline presidents Kenneth Kaunda, Julius Nyerere and the late presidents Agostinho Neto and Seretse Khama have big avenues crisscrossing the Mozambican capital named after them, Cde Robert Mugabe's name is given to a square in the heart of the city.

While the Mozambican President Samora Machel has the first street of Maputo named after him, his late wife Joasina, who died in the struggle, has a high school in the capital named after her.

So has President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea whose name is on a street in the exclusive Somersfield suburb.

The Organisation of African Unity has named after it a long street that leads to the suburb of Matola, while another street and a suburb are called Patrice Lumumba,

Another hero honoured is Ghana's first president, Dr Kwame Nkrumah, whose name is given to a street that runs parallel to Lagos and Algiers streets.

Cuban President Fidel Castro has a long street crossing "Evenue Trabalhadors" (Portuguese for "workers"), honouring all workers of the world, named after him.

Honoured

Also honoured with street names are the Somali president, Siad Barre, and the late Guinean president, Sekou Toure.

Salvador Allende, the former Chilean president, the late Vietnamese leader Ho Chi Minh and the murdered ANC representative in Harare, Cde Joe Gqabi also have streets named after them.

Mozambique's protracted struggle and events were not forgotten. One is Machingwea Avenue named after Frelimo's biggest base in Tanzania during the war. There is also the "Accords of Lusaka" Avenue to commemorate the pact that led to independence.

Avenue June 16 is named after the day the colonial currency escudo was replaced by the present Mozambican meticals. Avenue June 25 is for Independence day while Avenue July 24 commemorates the Mozambican national day.

Avenue Guerra Popular (people's war avenue) crosses streets named after some of the freedom fighters who died during the war like Filipe Magala and Paul Kankomba.

Ironically, the only reminder of the past in the capital is a neon LM sign on top of one of Maputo's numerous skyscrapers standing for Lourenco Marques, the city's colonial name.

CSO: 3400/710

MOZAMBIQUE

INCREASED IMPORTANCE OF BEIRA, MAPUTO PORTS FOR LANDLOCKED COUNTRIES

Harare THE HERALD in English 7 Feb 85 "Business Herald" Supplement p 1

[Article by Lynda Loxton]

[Text] South and South-East African Conference shipping lines back plans to increase the use of Beira and Maputo by land-locked central southern African countries, the conference's regional chairman, Mr Neil Sempill, said last week.

Leading a six-man delegation of representatives from conference shipping lines, Mr Sempill was in Harare on the last leg of his annual tour of Zambia, Malawi and Zimbabwe to discuss shipping matters with both members of governments and the private sector.

He said that although Zimbabwe was already making extensive use of Beira, where conference ro-ro vessels call every 19 days, Malawi in particular could not make full use of the port because of the disruption of rail services.

Transport links were also a major factor hindering the increased use of Maputo by all three countries but the port was being upgraded to a container port and smaller container ships should start calling there later this year.

"Once peace returns Beira will have an important role to play in the continued development of Central Africa and Maputo will also become increasingly important as the major container port in the region", he said.

Beira is currently handling about 400 containers in and out every 19 days which Mr Sempill believed was the maximum load it could handle as it had not been built as a container port--thus the need to upgrade Maputo.

But, apart from the need to ensure safe transport links, he said attention should also be paid to providing exporters and importers with special incentives such as lower tariffs, to stimulate the use of Maputo.

Mr Sempill said the conference continuously liaised with government and private sector representatives in the region about the use of the two ports and had, from time to time, also provided technical expertise and training to help run them.

World shipping had been hard hit by the recession and lower volumes of world trade.

This, plus the continued building of ships to keep workers employed, had resulted in a massive oversupply of container capacity worldwide and looked set to put container" shipping almost on a par with the long depressed tanker and bulk shipping markets where bankruptcies are proliferating.

"It was open to question when, if ever, world shipping has gone through a more depressed period. The recession is lasting longer than any of its predecessors...(and) both charter and liner shipping rates are at an all-time low with no sign of any relief to ship-owners."

One side-effect of the depressed shipping market had been that it had become possible for non-conference operators to charter or buy ships at bargain prices and compete with the established lines.

Since the early 1970s about 17 such lines had entered the Southern African trade and only three were still in business.

"Collectively, being in competition among themselves, they have been very successful in undermining the entire freight structure", said Mr Sempill.

But, he warned, while this had been to the short-term advantage of importers and exporters, these lines could not offer a service that catered for "the totality of the trade and have no long-term commitment to provide continuity of service.

"When the present conference fleet comes to the end of its useful life in some 10 years' time, will any line or group of lines be prepared to make the long-term commitment given such an uncertain return, which would be required to provide the stable and reliable service which importers and exporters in the sub-continent have come to take for granted?"

But containerisation had been one growth area in central southern Africa and the volume of Zimbabwean traffic controlled by the lines had made it "possible to negotiate advantageous container rates both import and export with South African Transport Services, a potential saving in foreign exchange to Zimbabweans", he said.

"Zimbabwe is a demand area for containers in that export volumes exceed imports.

"This means that it is necessary to position empty containers into Zimbabwe to cater for exports and whilst every effort is made to meet the need, it is not possible to satisfy it completely and some Zimbabwean exports have to be railed bulk-break to be containerised at the coast.

"Importers who place orders in South Africa would assist Zimbabwe export trade if they asked for conference containers to be made available in South Africa for their imports so that these containers can then be used for exports.

MOZAMBIQUE

EFFORTS BEING MADE TO IMPROVE INDUSTRIAL BASE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Feb 85 p 2

[Article by Abdul Carimo: "Emerge from the Emergency, Cast Future Bases"]

[Text] The realization of efforts to overcome the emergency situation resulting from natural disasters and the problems caused by armed banditry, and the beginning of the phase of recovery and of casting the foundations for the development of Mozambican industry, are the basic aspects in fighting underdevelopment. Several programs are underway in the country for the improvement of various industries, at the same time that some Mozambican industrial complexes are being rehabilitated.

Actually, the various initiatives undertaken by the Mozambican Government are going to allow the industrial areas to improve as soon as possible so as to create a more favorable climate for the development of everything.

It is a matter of two important and basic stages: emerging from the situation of emergency, and the beginning of the recovery and reconversion of capabilities.

The UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) representative, Carlos Goulart, revealed recently that the various initiatives by the Mozambican Government had been important: The granting of part of the foreign credits generated by exports to the export production units; Law on Foreign Investments; entry of the country into the World Bank and the IMF; negotiations of foreign debts, and the adjustment of the instruments of economic policy.

UNIDO, for example, works in our country in projects of construction materials, pharmaceutical products, iron and steel, aluminum, metal machinery and food processing, among other programs.

From the point of view of industrialization potential, the programs with the greatest importance helped by the UNIDO are aluminum, iron and steel.

In the Smelting and Rolling Industrial Company (CIFL), a program is being carried out for increasing the technical efficiency of the company, particularly in the areas of foundry and rolling. At the same time, in the development of iron and steel, efforts are being made for the establishment of the

technological model and strategy for the growth of the sector through the analysis of mineral prospecting, as well as through the aspects of the consumer market for intermediate and final products.

The UNIDO, according to Carlos Goulart, helps the aluminum project office in technical work, reinforcing the technical capability of Mozambique in the search for a more intense and fruitful use of national wealth. It is actually in these sectors where changes in the shape of the Mozambican industrial structure in terms of medium and long periods are revealed.

In the development of aluminum, for example, a national resource, which today is very scarce throughout the world, is being used: electricity. In the case of iron and steel, the future of the Mozambican iron and steel industry is being shaped in the Iron and Steel Office and in CIFEL.

Even with constant problems in the realization of a number of programs linked to the industrial area, positive results are being registered in the country. This is so, not only in the so-called heavy industry, but also in small industrial projects, which are being carried out mainly with local resources.

The activity of a sunflower seed oil plant, with an annual production capacity of 50,000 liters, is about to begin shortly in the Mueda Plateau, Cabo Delgado, where Project FO-9 is being carried out.

Also in Cabo Delgado Province, fishing vessels built in the NAVIPESCA shipyards were delivered to private fishermen and to PESCOM [expansion unknown] last year. Those vessels have the capacity for carrying three and one-half tons of cargo and have a length of seven and one-half meters.

In Ifloma, in the province of Manica, a lumber mill began operations in February last year, as did a panel plant, which will save the country billions of dollars [as published], as our colleague DIARIO DE MOZAMBIQUE said. With the beginning of operations by those two important undertakings, Mozambique is reducing its dependence on imported products made with artificial products, as in the case of panels made of particle board, which are used in civil, rural, naval, aeronautical, transportation and other types of construction.

8908

CSO: 3442/181



MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH CHINA, KOREA--Lt Gen Armando Guebuza, minister in the Presidency, is making a working visit to the central zone of the country to study the mechanisms for the implementation of the areas contained in the cooperation agreements between the RPM and China and Korea, respectively. According to reports received from Beira, Armando Guebuza has been in this city for several days at the head of a delegation and has made several visits, particularly to the seat of the Green Zone and the drainage project. Today he should proceed to the city of Chimoio in the province of Manica. Those sources indicate that the areas contained in the agreements on cooperation have to do with agriculture and light industry. Ways are now being studied as to how China and Korea will help our country in the creation of joint companies and in the development of the cooperative and family sectors. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Feb 85 p 1] 8908

CSO: 3342/181

NAMIBIA

SERIOUS SHORTAGE OF MANPOWER

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 8 Feb 85 p 3

[Text]

NAMIBIA is suffering a serious shortage of manpower in certain key occupations, but there has been an increase in others according to a statement issued by the Department of Civic Affairs and Manpower.

The statement, which interprets the results of the manpower survey carried out last year, showed that while the number of people employed in certain key jobs has declined drastically, the number employed in sectors such as health and education has increased.

The statement said the survey showed that on the whole, Namibia's manpower had a relatively balanced composition.

The country's manpower of 150 292 was only 2,7% of South Africa's, but covered a wide spectrum of the most important occupations.

"There still exist, however, serious shortages in some occupations and the manpower survey provides the opportunity for diagnosis and the consideration of remedial steps," the Department said in its statement.

The manpower figure of 150 292 excludes servants in private households, untrained personnel of the

SWA Territory Force and the Police, as well as the informal sector (home industries, unlicensed shops etc) and the subsistence farming sector.

If these groups were included, it would bring the number of all economically active people in the country to about 300 000, or about 27% of the population.

A comparison between the 1984 survey and a 1977 survey shows an average growth of 4,88%, although the earlier survey included Walvis Bay.

Last year's survey shows the total number of engineers has dropped from 322 to 227 since 1977, a decrease of nearly a third.

The number of people employed in associated occupations such as quantity surveyors and technicians has also declined drastically in most cases.

However, the number of doctors employed in Namibia has increased from 117 in 1977 to 242, the number of health inspectors from 60 to 88, qualified nursing staff from 759 to 1 624 and chemists from 61 to 88.

Teachers have increased from 5 810 in 1977 to 9 881 and personnel involved in tertiary education have increased by 202.

The survey shows that

although there has been a considerable increase in the number of administrative officials since 1977, there are still vacancies for 374.

The Department said this was probably because many government functions were transferred from South Africa to Namibia in the period under review.

The survey also shows there is a considerable shortage of qualified clerks (1 044 vacancies), but there has been an increase, against some expectations, in the number of people employed in sales and associated occupations.

The number of people in the mining industry has decreased as expected, especially the number of underground and reduction workers.

This has been offset to a certain extent by an increase in the number of surface workers and officials.

Employees in transport, delivery and communication have declined from 6 596 in 1977 to 5 427. The greatest shortage is for

drivers' assistants, station masters, station foremen and heavy duty lorry drivers.

While in certain fields there had been an increase in the number of artisans in certain fields.

This was pleasing because "any country is particularly dependent on a well-qualified body of artisans".

It is shown, however, that in some fields such as building, furniture and food, there had been a decline in the number of artisans.

There are 631 vacancies for artisans (12% of the total) and 58 vacancies for apprentices.

Employers said they expected that between June 1984 and July 1985 about 270 additional artisans would be employed.

According to the survey, there are 52 541 unskilled workers and 1 582 vacancies (3%). The Department said the vacancies were due to the high personnel turnover for unskilled workers.

CSO: 3400/718

NAMIBIA

BRIEFS

**12 SWAPO INSURGENTS SHOT--Windhoek--**Security forces in Northern SWA have shot dead 12 Swapo insurgents in the past week, the SWA Territory Force said in Windhoek yesterday. "To date this year, 165 Swapo terrorists have been neutralised by the security forces," the SWATF said. A total of 21 Ovambo-speaking civilians were killed by Swapo in landmine blasts and various incidents. The SWATF reported that there had been seven bomb blasts since the beginning of this year. The latest was at Oshakati on Wednesday in which two people died and eight were injured. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Mar 85 p 8]

**GOVERNMENT REFUSES TO RECEIVE CHIEF MUNJUKU--**In a statement to the press, the liaison officer of the Government of South West Africa, Mr Fanie Pretorius, said earlier in the week that the Government was not prepared on Monday to receive Chief Munjuku Nguvauva II of the Mbanderu Council. The chief was informed that this refusal was based on the chief's identification with SWAPO's atrocities against citizens. Chief Munjuku and his delegation wanted to hand to the Government certain representations in respect of the Herero Authority. It was the attitude of the Government, and this was conveyed to the chief, that he could not count on the assistance of the Government, while he associated himself with SWAPO. The Government's attitude was that there should be no doubt to each and everyone in this country that every individual had a choice between the courses of constructive politics, and the promotion of violence, blood-letting and disorder. Both those courses, contained certain consequences of which every individual must take account. Chief Munjuku was informed that the Government would listen to his representations about the welfare of his followers as soon as the chief dissociated himself with SWAPO and what the statement called SWAPO's atrocities aimed at civilians. [Text] [Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 9 Feb 85 p 24]

CSO: 3400/718

REUNION

COMMUNISTS IN ASSEMBLY--More than 5,000 members of Reunion's communist party, which represents a third of the electorate, met for the first time since 1959 in what was called a "historic" congress to hear party secretary-general Paul Verges make an uncompromising assessment of four years of socialist party rule. Calling on all the inhabitants of the island to take part in the development of Reunion "by the Reunionnais, for the Reunionnais," he accused the Paris government of practising an assimilation policy which was "leading straight to general collapse" and increasing inequality. However, in spite of this severe criticism of what he called "false right" policies, Mr Verges' remarks appeared much less hard-line than might have been expected. He demanded merely that the government redraw local government boundaries as a prelude to making the island two departments, without harking back to his slogan of "autonomy" which was his watchword before president Francois Mitterand came to power in 1981. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER 16 Feb 85 p 5]

CSO: 3400/702-E

SEYCHELLES

SOVIET RESEARCH VESSEL TO EVALUATE ENERGY RESOURCES

Victoria SEYCHELLES NATION in English 11 Feb 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] The "RV Akademik Lavrentyev", a brand new oceanographic ship of the USSR Academy of sciences, sailed out of Port Victoria yesterday evening to start an evaluation of the ocean energy resources in the seas around Mahe, Coetivy and Ile aux Vaches.

The research vessel arrived in Port Victoria on Saturday in response to a request made by the Seychelles Government on behalf of the National Research and Development Council (NRDC).

In order to conduct this research, the ship was diverted to Seychelles while on her maiden voyage from the shipyard in Riga in the Baltic Sea to her home Port of Vladivostok in the Sea of Japan.

Fitted with some of the most modern equipment in the fields of computer technology, communications and oceanographic research, and named after a well-known and much respected Soviet physicist and mathematician, the RV Lavrentyev will therefore conduct its first ocean research cruise in Seychelles' waters.

The week long research programme will be conducted by a team of 21 scientists led by Dr Shevtsov Vladimiz. The RV Lavrentyev is commanded by Captain Boleslav Laptev, no stranger to Seychelles.

The team, according to Dr Selwyn Gendron of the NRDC, is expected to make three to five profiles from coastal waters up to a depth of 2,000 metres in the vicinities of Mahe, Coetivy and Ile aux Vaches. At each of the profile station, the operations will include measuring the distribution of temperature, salinity and speed and direction of currents.

Such data and other thermal characteristics will provide valuable information for determining the energy potential available to Seychelles from offshore sources.

Unlike the chemical and biological research expeditions carried out by the RV Gaveshani of the National Institute of Oceanography of India and the RV Professor Bogorov, also of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the work of the RV Akademik Lavrentyev will be purely to determine physical characteristics, a type of research for which the ship has been specifically built and equipped.

CSO: 3400/714

SEYCHELLES

FISHING COOPERATION WITH SPAIN REVIEWED

Victoria SEYCHELLES NATION in English 11 Feb 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] A joint Seychellois-Spanish commission starts work in Victoria this morning to review the progress the two countries have made under a major fishing agreement signed in 1983.

Mr Luis Casanova Fernandez, the Managing Director of the International Fisheries Relations Office in the Spanish Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, arrived on Mahe yesterday to lead a 10-man delegation to the talks.

Seychelles' delegation will be headed by Mr Georges Payet, the Principal Secretary for National Development, whose team will include leading officials from the Seychelles Fishing Authority (SFA) and the Ministry of Planning and External Relations.

During their week's stay, the Spanish delegation will visit the fishing and commercial sections of Port Victoria, and the La Digue boatyard of Boatbuilders Ltd to which Spain has provided technical assistance.

This is the second joint commission to meet under the five-year fishing agreement, the first having been held in Spain last year.

The agreement, signed in October 1983, allows Spanish tuna vessels to fish in Seychelles' Exclusive Economic Zone under licence and provides for the Spanish fleet to tranship their catch and replenish their supplies in Port Victoria.

The agreement also calls for the setting up a joint Seychellois-Spanish fishing venture using two pole-and-line vessels to start with, technical assistance to the La Digue boatyard to advise on the construction of a new type of fishing boat for Seychellois fishermen, and Spanish help in repairing the Port Victoria slipway to allow it to deal with larger vessels.

There are presently 19 Spanish Vessels fishing in Seychelles' EEZ.

CSO: 3400/714

SOMALIA

BRIEFS

MOSCOW LINKS--President Mohamed Siad Barre told the central committee of the ruling Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party that his government was ready to resume its relations with the Soviet Union at the level they stood at before the November 1977 break. He also said that relations between Somalia and the United States were "limping badly". I.O.N.--These statements are above all a reflection of president Siad's ill-feeling and growing resentment towards western countries. In particular, Somalia has not managed to obtain the necessary aid to modernise its armed forces. This partly explains its contacts with Pretoria, but it seems in fact that no agreement was signed during South African foreign minister Roelof 'Pik' Botha's recent visit to Mogadishu. Somalia's relations with its principal partner, Italy, have also been so bad over the past few months that the meeting of their joint commission scheduled for January 15 was cancelled. The relations sharply deteriorated after a recent speech by Italian foreign minister Giulio Andreotti to the United Nations reaffirming the principle of the inviolability of Africa's frontiers. This prompted Somalia to send an immediate sharply-worded note to Rome. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER 16 Feb 85 p 3]

CSO: 3400/702-E



SOUTH AFRICA

SYSTEM ALLOWS FOR NATIONAL PARTY DOMINATION IN PARLIAMENT

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 19 Feb 85 p 17

[Article by David Braun]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — The National Party has designed the Constitution in such a way that it is able to dominate Parliament with only 41 percent of the total number of seats in the legislature.

From the accompanying chart it may be seen that the three Houses of Parliament are based on the ratio of 4:2:1, which reflects roughly the proportions of whites in relation to coloureds and Indians in the South African population.

The white House of Assembly thus has 178 seats compared with the 85 in the coloured House of Representatives and 45 in the Indian House of Delegates.

The percentage ratio (of seats) is therefore House of Assembly 57,8, House of Representatives 27,6 and House of Delegates 14,6 — roughly 4:2:1.

In the Assembly the National Party holds 128 seats, or 72 percent of the House (but only 41,56 percent of the whole of Parliament).

The Official Opposition Progressive Federal Party has 27 seats, making 15 percent of the House and 8,8 percent of Parliament.

The Conservative Party, with 18 seats, controls 10 percent of the Assembly and 5,8 percent of Parliament.

The five New Republic Party MPs make up 2,8 percent of the Assembly and 1,6 percent of Parliament.

In the House of Representatives the Labour Party dominates, overwhelmingly with 81 (95,3 percent) of the 85 seats.

Labour therefore controls 26,3 percent of Parliament.

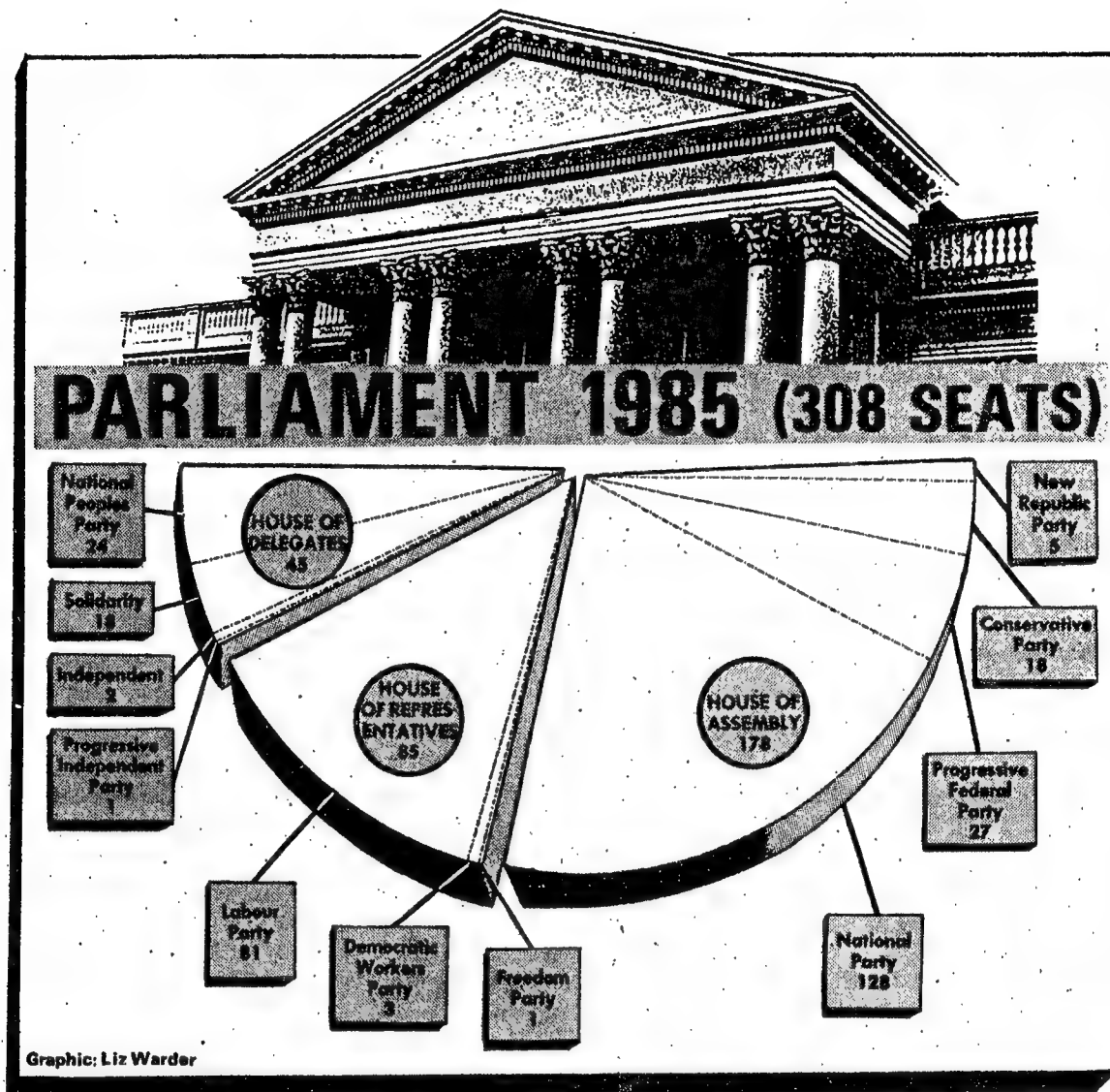
The Democratic Workers' Party has three seats in the House, representing 3,5 percent of the chamber and one percent of Parliament.

The single Freedom Party MP represents 1,2 percent of the House of Representatives and a mere 0,3 percent of Parliament.

In the House of Delegates the National People's Party controls 24 of the 45 seats in its own right, and it has the support of the lone MP of the Progressive Independent Party and two independent MPs.

In its own right the NPP therefore controls 53,3 percent of the House and 7,8 percent of Parliament. When the weight of the two independents and the PIP is added the NPP's control of the chamber rises to 60 percent while its proportion in Parliament rises to 8,7 percent.

Solidarity, the Official Opposition in the House of Delegates, holds 18 seats — 40 percent of the House and 5,8 percent of Parliament.



CSO: 3400/729

SOUTH AFRICA

NATION'S GRADUAL SHIFT TO POLICY TOWARDS ITS NEIGHBORS

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 17 Feb 85 p 24

[Article by Brian Pottinger]

[Text]

A YEAR ago this week South Africa started talking peace with Mozambique and Angola.

Twelve long and sometimes bloody months have elapsed and there is still regional war. Civil strife continues in neighbouring countries, South Africa remains in residence in Namibia, the Cuban presence in Angola is undiminished, squabbles between the capitals of the region flare and fade.

History proves how hard it is to dismount the tiger.

Yet, the perspective from Union Buildings and Washington is that the diplo-frenzy which ushered in 1984 has indeed achieved something. South Africans, Angolans and Mozambicans are no longer shooting directly at each other; the risk factor has been reduced.

Between 1981 and 1984 South African security forces launched a number of cross-border raids into south Angola in search of Swapo guerrillas. These raids spilled over into scraps between South Africans and Angolans. Occasionally they involved the Cuban proxy forces.

### Warning

The United States' main concern was that the raids were creating a Soviet "window of opportunity"

for further involvement in the region. Operation Askari over Christmas 1984 had already brought a sharp warning from the Kremlin that it would step in if the MPLA Government itself was threatened by the South African actions.

A succession of meetings between South Africa, Angola and the United States culminated on February 14 last year with the Mulingushi Agreement which two days later became the Lusaka Agreement.

South Africa would withdraw from Angola if Luanda guaranteed to restrain Swapo guerrillas from taking advantage of the gap.

The agreement — with ups and downs — has held in principle to date.

In Mozambique the process has been similar. On February 20 last year Maputo and Pretoria reached agreement on the principles that were to be embodied in the Nkomati Accord of March. South African commando raids on Maputo and SAAF strikes against "jam factories" were ruled out.

### Outcry

For a year, the escalation of cross-border violence has been pegged, a fragile peace established, a breathing space within which ten-

uous negotiation can survive.

At the same time it generated a momentum that helped propel South African diplomacy clandestinely into other areas of the continent and with panache across Europe.

But that is only half the story — the successful half.

In a seminal speech to Parliament in 1981, Foreign Minister Pik Botha warned that the pendulum in Southern Africa was swinging ominously towards war.

It was a prophetic vision. Over the next three years the level of civil war in Mozambique, Angola and Lesotho escalated dramatically. South Africa had embarked on its most forceful — perhaps ruthless — attempt to secure its regional objectives which were concerned mainly with closing the African National Congress and Swapo's military sanctuaries in neighbouring countries.

The plan was variously called the "Lebanon Option" or "Defence-in-Depth". It basically amounted to the support of rebel groups in neighbouring countries so as to increase leverage against hostile governments and force them to the negotiating table.

A host of South African

Press laws and the very secrecy of the operations screened the dimensions of the aggressive new South African initiative from the eyes of the public.

In Parliament three years ago a PFP Member of Parliament suggested the SADF was helping the rebel Mozambican Renamo group to blow up power pylons.

There was an outcry. Today the South African Foreign Minister declines to deny that the South African Government supported Renamo before Nkomati and a Conservative Party MP proclaims under privilege of Parliament that Pretoria in fact did.

## Dilemma

The policy seems to have been spectacularly successful in a military sense. The Mozambican rebel forces now number an estimated 19 000 well-armed guerrillas and are threatening Maputo itself.

In Angola, the Unita forces under Dr Jonas Savimbi are at the gates of Luanda.

Herein lies the dilemma for South Africa; the conversion from the military to the diplomatic mode is messy and indistinct; military realities on the ground become political factors in the negotiating halls.

Mozambique is the prime example. It is unlikely the

end scenario foresaw Renamo overthrowing Machel. From Pretoria's point of view that would be pointless; Machel would simply go back into the bush and the war would continue.

The objective was rather to force Machel to negotiate on the ANC who used the territory for 90 percent of their planning and staging of guerrilla attacks on South Africa's heartland.

At the time of the Nkomati Accord there was a widespread belief in Maputo and Pretoria that the Renamo rebel forces would wither within 18 months of the ending of South African supplies.

Even the Machel Government — which claimed South Africa had given Renamo a "golden handshake" of 24 months' military supplies immediately before Nkomati — believed the rebel movement would be wound down.

The opposite has happened. The rebels now operate freely over large areas of the countryside, disrupting traffic and supplies.

They have reached a level of proficiency which enables them to supply 90 percent of their military needs from captured Frelimo stock. More sophisticated equipment is clandestinely brought in — reportedly from Oman — by powerful financial backers behind Renamo.

In the space of four years a rebel group with no discernible power base, initially little more than the foreign extension of the Rhodesian Army, represented publicly by a handful of peripatetic Portuguese expatriates, has achieved a political clout which enables it to cock a snook at South Africa, once its most powerful mentor.

## Pressure

It refuses to negotiate with Frelimo because it believes it has power within its grasp.

The consequences are dire for both Pretoria and Maputo. For the South African Government, Nkomati is more than just a bilateral accord. It symbolises a hope for a grander regional initiative. It is a key to Africa.

If Nkomati collapses because of the escalating Mozambican civil war — which South Africa incidentally has no obligation to halt in terms of the accord — then a far wider regional initiative founders.

For President Machel the pressure is enormous; if Mozambique cannot ensure domestic peace despite an agreement with the "Boers", then old friends and allies like the Soviet Union should be re-acquainted. The violence escalates.

The Angolan impasse has some of the formula but not the same elements as the Mozambican situation. Unita has a powerful indigenous political power base, it has widespread support from other foreign governments, its military capacities, it can be argued, are not so thoroughly the consequence of South African support as was the case in Mozambique.

## Unfulfilled

But the dilemma remains. Unita — South Africa's close ally — is now a central factor in the resolution of the SWA-Namibian dispute.

A reconciliation in Angola is at present a precondition for withdrawal of Cuban forces from the territory, which itself is a condition for a settlement in Namibia.

However South Africa, the MPLA Government and the United States hope to frame the Angolan picture, Unita will remain a big part of the canvas. Could Unita in Angola become to South African diplomatic interests what Renamo now is in Mozambique?

In February last year, South Africa publicly signalled the change from the military to the diplomatic axis.

Twelve months later the full fruits of that change are still unfulfilled.

21 March 1985

## SOUTH AFRICA

## RIFT BETWEEN AFRIKANER GROUPS WIDENS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Feb 85 p 10

[Article by Elna Botha]

[Text]

THE FAK — like the Broederbond — is a "political instrument" which promotes the Government's new dispensation and eliminates any opposition or obstacle, according to Professor Carl Boshoff, leader of the Afrikanervolkswag.

In an interview with The Citizen yesterday Prof Boshoff said this was the main reason for the FAK's rejection of the AV's request for affiliation.

Commenting on the allegation that the AV — in contradiction with its ideal of an "unanimous and national-conscious Afrikaner cultural force" — was causing dispute and discord, Prof Boshoff said the split within Afrikaner circles was caused by the FAK.

In the past the FAK had supported the Government's policy too, but its first priority always remained the Afrikaner and his tradition. With the new dispensation this had changed.

In effect the FAK — like the Broederbond — always supported the policy of the Government of the day, the only difference being now that the Afrikaner and his tradition was no longer first priority, Prof Boshoff said.

"The FAK has failed in its one-time goal to unite the Afrikaner," he said.

Following the announcement by the FAK last week that the AV would not be allowed to become an affiliation, members of the Volkswag are campaigning to develop this conservative movement into an alternative opposition organisation for the FAK.

"It was never the intention of the Volkswag to be an opposition organisation. Our request for affiliation would — if this was true — have been illogical," he said.

Prof Boshoff said he had already handed in his official resignation as a life-long member of the FAK.

"From now on we have no agreement with the FAK. We do not need the affiliation. The Afrikaner Volkswag will continue with its quest to unite the Afrikaner. The survival and future of the White Afrikaner and any problems which might threaten his survival are our main concern," he said.

Commenting on the allegation that the AV's political sympathies lay with the Conservative Party, Prof Boshoff said this was "utter nonsense."

"No cultural organisation is tested on grounds of political considerations. It is its activities which are important," he said.

Prof Boshoff added that several branches of the National Party were affiliated with the Volkswag. "The argument that we are a so-called politically motivated organisation, is just a smoke-screen and excuse".

Prof Gawie Cellie, chairman of the FAK, yesterday rejected Prof Boshoff's allegation that the FAK was a "political instrument."

"The directorate of the FAK — of which Prof Boshoff has been a member — has always had the policy of not allowing political considerations to play a role. There is no question of polarisation as far as differences within Afrikaner politics are concerned," he said.

Prof Cellie added that the FAK "has never been and will never be a political instrument."

CSO: 3400/711

SOUTH AFRICA

URBAN BLACKS TO HAVE MORE FREEDOM

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Feb 85 p 2

[Article by Bert van Hees]

[Text]

IN A major policy shift, the controversial Group Areas Act is to be amended soon to give urban Blacks freedom to work wherever they are able to find jobs.

A statement issued late yesterday by the Minister of Co-operation Development and Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said the amendment would be introduced during the current session of Parliament.

It means that Blacks who find themselves unemployed in one area, will be free to move to any other centre in the country.

At present, Section 10 of the Group Areas Act permits Black workers the right of residence in only one area — that of a development board — provided they remain in that area.

The statement said that after a thorough investigation of all the factors concerned, and careful consideration of possible implications, the Government intended amending the Group Areas Act to make provision that:

● Blacks in possession of the necessary qualifications as determined in Section 10 (1) (A) and (B) of the Blacks (urban areas) Consolidation Act will retain such qualifications if they reside or

work in prescribed areas other than those in which they obtained the qualification;

ay make up the qualifying period required by Section 10 (1) of the Act in different prescribed areas, and

● Blacks who settled in self-governing or independent national states, or on SA Development Trust land, or whose places of residence became part of such land and who were already in possession of the necessary qualification (as determined in Section 10 (1) (A), (B) or (C) of the Act, would retain the privilege).

CSO: 3400/711

## SOUTH AFRICA

### URBANIZATION OF BLACKS KEY TO POPULATION GROWTH CONTROL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Mar 85 p 13

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — An ambitious 100-year plan to radically curb South Africa's population growth by actively encouraging the rapid urbanisation of Blacks has been accepted by the Government as the country's "last chance" of survival.

The plan, significant in its political implications for the status quo, was launched publicly a year ago, but was drowned out by the publicity given to the signing of the Nkomati Accord on the same day.

One of its main features is the rapid urbanisation of the Black population and the subsequent upgrading of living standards with particular emphasis on education, health and housing.

#### Ingredient

The plan also contains a political ingredient which demands rapid movement toward constitutional accommodation of Blacks.

This week Dr Boet Schoeman, the Department of Health and Welfare's Chief Director of Population Development, as the program is called, re-launched the program's publicity drive in Cape Town.

The Government, he said, had given the Population Development Program (PDP) its full support after studying the findings and recommendations of the science committee of the President's Council on demographic trends in South Africa.

The inescapable reality was that there was water for only 80-million people in South Africa, and if the population continued to increase at its present average annual rate of 2,3 percent, the 80-million mark would be passed by the year 2 020 and reach 138-million by 2040.

#### Replacement

The PDP aimed at reducing the population growth rate in order to reach replacement rate by the year 2100, when the total population would reach 80,9 million.

Family planning would not be a solution as it had not proved successful in reversing population growth rate in developing countries like South Africa.

The only real counter to a high total fertility rate (TFR) was an increase in the quality of life, Dr Schoeman said.

The target TFR (Expressed in children per woman) was the replacement level of 2,1.

Whites had already dropped through this level in 1982 and were now at 2,08, with Coloureds at 3,4, Asians at 2,7 and Blacks at 5,2 to give a national average of 3,35.

A significant factor was that when the TFR of urbanised Blacks was isolated from that of rural Blacks, the figure dropped to the same as that for the Coloured population. "It is clear that what we need to do is to urbanise Blacks," Dr Schoeman said.

It was in the urbanised situation that standards of living improved rapidly and that adequate education, health care, housing, employment and other factors contributed towards a falling fertility rate.

Family planning would remain a factor but would be only one facet of a multi-disciplinary assault on the birth rate.

"The government will have to deal with the political questions that arise from the program," Dr Schoeman said. There was however a full appreciation of the critical nature of the program with the authorities.

"We all know this is a last chance situation," he said.

If the TFR was not brought under control now, there would be no

future opportunity to avoid the consequences of overpopulation and ever-increasing poverty, and their inevitable product, high fertility.

"The South African population is already part of the vicious cycle of poverty and high fertility and the problem will increase progressively if the present demographic trend continues," Dr Schoeman said.

The main aim of the Population Development Programme was to raise the standard of living of all South Africans.

The chief components consisted of:

- An acceleration of social, economic and physical development including health, education, economic programmes, housing projects, urbanisation and rural development;

- A comprehensive community development programme at regional level in each town where self-help programmes would be used to improve individual and community life;

- The expansion and reinforcement of the family planning programme to effectively reach remote rural families;

- An information, education and training programme to broaden the aims of the PDP.



21 March 1985

## SOUTH AFRICA

## ANC TERRORISTS TO HANG FOR KILLING BLACK LEADER

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Feb 85 p 3

[Article by Tim Clarke]

[Text]

BURG. — Sipho Bridget Xulu (25), and Clarence Lucky Payi (20), were sentenced to death by Mr Justice J Kriek in the Pietermaritzburg Supreme court yesterday for the murder of a Black consciousness leader, Mr Ben Langa, at his Pietermaritzburg home on May 20, last year.

Before a packed, emotional court Mr Justice Kriek also sentenced Xulu, of Sobantu, Pietermaritzburg, and Payi, of Kwa Mashu, near Durban, to eight years each on alternative counts of conspiring to commit murder and contravening the Terrorism Act.

He ordered that the sentences run concurrently, which means they receive an effective 12 years' imprisonment on these two convictions.

Mr Justice Kriek, who has presided over the seven-day trial in the historic College Road Supreme Court, with two assessors, said that the court could find no extenuating circumstances in connection with the murder of Mr Langa, who was gunned down at close range when the two trained ANC terrorists entered his home

at Georgetown.

He said that the court had given careful consideration to try and find collective extenuating circumstances relating to the murder of Mr Langa, whom the ANC regarded as a "sell-out" because he had passed on incorrect information to the organisation.

## Factors

After careful consideration the court could find no collective mitigating factors and, therefore, he had no alternative but to sentence the accused to death.

Mr Justice Kriek described the killing of Mr Langa as "cold-blooded and well-planned."

"You were arrested in June last year. You had a long time — eight months in custody — to think about the murder. You have shown no remorse and no regret for killing a defenceless man."

"In fact, both of you have said in evidence that you would kill Mr Langa again if you had the chance."

Mr Justice Kriek said that the court rejected the submissions by Mr Archie Findlay, SC, who appeared for the accused, that the murder had "pol-

itical connotations," that the two accused were "trained soldiers" obeying orders and that their ages should be taken into account.

### Rejected

He said that the court also rejected submissions that Payi, being the younger man, was under the influence of Xulu.

"You came under the warped morality of the ANC. The organisation is bent on causing chaos and destruction in a civilised country. You left the country knowing full well that you would become trained terrorists. This is ~~exactly what happened.~~"

Mr Justice Kriek said that on the submission of "political connotation or motives" the court found that they had killed Mr Langa, "one of your ANC members."

Mr Langa was not a "political opponent" and had been killed because the ANC suspected him of being responsible for giving wrong information which subsequently led to the deaths of two other ANC recruits last year.

Xulu, by his own admission, had become a battalion commander of the ANC in Angola in 1983. "You told the court you had 500 men under your command, many of them older than you, so the court cannot consider your age as a factor, as an extenuating circumstance."

It was true that Payi was only 15 or 16 when he left the Republic to

undergo military training in Swaziland and East Germany. Yet he had risen to the rank of "commissar" and was second-in-command of the mission to kill Mr Langa, to attempt to kill an Edendale doctor (whose name cannot be divulged) and to set up military bases and train recruits for the ANC in South Africa.

### Terrorist

It was also true that Payi was only 19 at the time of the killing, but it was significant that he had returned to South Africa as a trained terrorist.

Mr Justice Kriek said that the court took into account that Xulu had been in the forefront of upheavals in Sobantu in 1983 when residents objected to rent increases. Subsequently there were riots — one of his close friends was shot by the police and he became a leader in the township.

In the case of Payi, the court also took into account that he was involved in unrest when schools were closed at Kwa Mashu in 1978.

But the facts of the matter were that both accused had trained overseas, had become hardened terrorists and were bent on causing chaos in South Africa.

After the sentence was passed Mr Findlay gave notice of intention to appeal against sentence before the judge in chambers. The matter is to be argued at a later date in Durban.

SOUTH AFRICA

LE GRANGE SAYS UDF, ANC SHARE SAME OBJECTIVES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Feb 85 p 5

[Article by Stephane Bothma]

[Text]

THE United Democratic Front (UDF) has the same aims and objectives as the ANC and the South African Communist Party and hoped to topple the Government of South Africa.

This was the thrust of a speech by the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, to students at the Rand Afrikaans University during a lunch hour meeting yesterday.

Mr Le Grange, who dealt at length with urban terrorism and internal security, said there was no doubt that the UDF was behind the latest unrest in the Black townships and that it was sad that the organisation had already succeeded in politicising Black South African youth.

He added that one of the main objectives of the UDF was to "make South Africa ungovernable". The activities of the orga-

nisation were, however, closely monitored.

In answer to a question by one of the students concerning action by the Government against the UDF, Mr Le Grange said he could not answer the question directly.

But, Mr Le Grange said, certain actions by individuals and organisations close to the UDF, "will not be tolerated very much longer."

He added that the latest arrest of seven UDF leaders, should not be seen as Government action against the UDF.

"Investigations into the actions of the people arrested started long before the UDF's existence. Some of them had been involved in security situations in the country for 20 years or more" Mr Le Grange said.

The UDF had already shown its true colours when it was founded, as about 90 percent of the officials of the UDF were members of banned organisations.

Three of its presidents admit that they are

members of the ANC and 20 of its patrons are people who were sentenced to life imprisonment during the Rivonia trial."

Mr Le Grange stressed that the Government would not give in to violence.

"The Government is capable of keeping law and order" he said.

On the implementation of security legislation, Mr Le Grange said it was no easy task to combat terrorism.

People detained in terms of the Security Act were not detained unnecessarily. It took proper investigation to bring these people to trial and the investigations were sometimes complicated and time-consuming.

He made it clear that the Government was not prepared to release Nelson Mandela unconditionally. The country could not afford to release a person from prison who was not prepared to officially renounce violence.

"Mandela will in any case not be a very important political figure if he is released" the Minister said.

Mr Le Grange also touched on alleged South African Government involvement in the MNR (Mozambique Resistance Movement) and said that any involvement which may have existed, has stopped.

He personally, had no knowledge of any involvement, and the Government was keeping it's side of the Nkomati Accord.

## SOUTH AFRICA

### TUTU'S SUPPORT FOR DISINVESTMENT ANALYZED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Feb 85 p 6

[Article by Tony Stirling]

[Text]

INCONTRAVERTIBLE evidence exists that Bishop Desmond Tutu, Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg and former general secretary of the SA Council of Churches (SACC) has — contrary to his denials — supported disinvestment over a long period of time.

It is equally clear that his latest call for sanctions to be applied after 18 months to two years unless "persuasive pressure" brings about radical change in South Africa — is a departure from his frequently declared stance over the years.

The history of disinvestment, in so far as it concerns the SACC, dates back to 1972 when the World Council of Churches adopted a resolution favouring disinvestment in Southern Africa.

At the time the SACC adopted the "classic liberal position" — that investment and economic growth were likely to help undermine apartheid.

#### Change

The first tangible sign

of a change in attitude towards one more supportive of disinvestment came in 1976, when the then general secretary, Mr John Rees declared that "continued investment . . . is an outright support of the apartheid system" and was contributing towards "looming conflict in which Blacks will demand their liberation".

At its national conference that year, the SACC called upon its division of Justice and Reconciliation to undertake a study of the subject on its own behalf and for the Evangelische Kirche Deutschland (EKD), a major donor which wanted to be informed on church-thinking in South Africa before deciding its own attitude.

This study concluded that it was unlikely that the political authorities in South Africa would abandon apartheid unless some form of pressure was exerted, and mentioned the "withdrawal of economic co-operation" as one of the most frequently considered means.

At the 1977 annual conference of the SACC, the organisation adopted a recommendation (relayed

to its overseas partners) suggesting that foreign loans to South Africa should cease and a halt to investments related to the manufacture of arms.

The same year, at an EKD-sponsored conference at Konigstein, Mrs Sally Motlana, an SACC vice-president, made a strong plea for disinvestment.

#### Figures

By 1978, it was apparent that a number of leading figures in the SACC favoured supporting disinvestment.

A resolution was proposed at the national conference of the SACC that year — in which Bishop Tutu took over as general secretary — which rejected the view that continued investment could bring about fundamental change, while it called upon the international community to invest in neighbouring states, to reduce their economic dependence on South Africa.

In 1980, the WCC made a further resolution in support of disinvestment when it called upon churches and Christians to "press governments and international organi-

sations to support comprehensive sanctions against South Africa, including the withdrawal of investments, an end to bank loans, oil sanctions and the continuance of the arms embargo.

### Responded

The SACC responded in a resolution which said that "increased foreign investments are an essential part of Prime Minister Botha's national strategy" . . . and that they strengthened the politico-economic system of "oppression and isolation".

At the same time it urged all involved with foreign investment to base economic commitments on the goal of achieving full human rights in South Africa.

In his evidence to the Eloff Commission, the Rev Peter Storey, then president of the SACC, said it had never as such resolved to support disinvestment, that in its ranks there was a strong division of opinion on the subject, but that one of the persons who appeared to favour a disinvestment campaign was its then general secretary, Bishop Tutu.

### Pressure

An examination of letters and reports available from 1979 onwards shows that Bishop Tutu has made numerous calls for diplomatic, political and economic pressure to be exerted against South Africa.

At times he has supported bodies which preached disinvestment, but from the start Bishop Tutu, apparently concerned with the legal consequences of openly advocating disinvestment or sanctions, after receiving advice that he could be charged, stopped short of making direct calls in this regard.

In overseas speeches on the subject, Bishop Tutu

has made repeated reference to the fact that he could be charged if he directly pleaded for an economic boycott of South Africa.

In September 1979, he called on Denmark, which was at the time importing coal from South Africa, as well as other countries to stop doing so because the "SACC is critical of the role of foreign investment because it believes it is supportive of an oppressive system . . ."

He also suggested at that time that countries should cease importing from South Africa to make its bargaining position weaker, so that changes could be effected as quickly as possible.

At the time there was an outcry over Bishop Tutu's statements relating to the issue of Denmark importing coal, and a meeting was called with several leaders of the SACC's 15-member churches.

At this meeting Bishop Tutu said: "It was essential to search for strategies of reasonably non-violent change," and these had to involve "international economic pressure."

### Content

The meeting could not agree on the content of Tutu's Denmark statement, but said he had the right to express his own views.

Soon before, the SACC executive had met on Tutu's overseas statement and it minuted that while the SACC had never advocated a policy of total economic sanctions against SA, the 1978 national conference had stated that foreign investors should urgently reconsider whether they should radically revise investments policy relating to SA.

But perhaps, at that time, Bishop Tutu was

most revealing in a letter written to the president of the Berea College, Kentucky.

He wrote: "Well-meaning people say Blacks will be the first to suffer if economic pressure is applied. True they would be the first to lose their jobs. But Blacks are suffering now. They would much rather suffer even greatly if it is going to end this oppressive system rather than go on endlessly suffering with no prospect of an end to their suffering. . ."

"Those who invest in South Africa must know they are supporting this vicious system which I have described as the most vicious since Nazism."

This letter was written on July 14 1981.

### Active

The year 1981 was a particularly active one for Bishop Tutu in addressing the issue of disinvestment, and he spoke on the issue before the British Council of Churches, the United Nations Special Committee on Apartheid, and elsewhere.

Perhaps because of problems which had arisen in the SACC relating to its financial administration, which culminated in the Eloff Commission and the trial of former general secretary, Mr John Rees, and because his passport was withdrawn, Bishop Tutu and the SACC remained largely silent on the disinvestment issue during 1982.

After he had been given a travel document in September of 1982, the first international reported reference Bishop Tutu again made to the disinvestment issue was in Auckland in August the following year when he made a plea similar to those he had made before.

The first sign of a possible change in stance on the investment issue by Bishop Tutu came in New York in May 1984, when he was quoted as saying: "Invest (in South Africa) if apartheid is being dismantled."

Last November at St Paul's Cathedral, London, Bishop Tutu made his first positively identifiable reference to conditional investment in South Africa.

He laid down a number of conditions for disinvestment.

But he made a volte face on this position in Copenhagen in December, 1984, when he said: "If I stood up in Copenhagen and said I supported sanctions against South Africa it would be against the law."

A week after receiving the Nobel Peace Prize, Bishop Tutu at a meeting with Norwegian Parliamentarians again urged: "Ask everyone you know to exert political pressure, diplomatic pressure and above all economic pressure to get the leaders of South Africa to sit down with the real leaders . . ."

Bishop Tutu made his first reference to foreign investors to exert "persuasive pressure over the next 18 to 24 months to achieve radical change in South Africa at a Press conference in Johannesburg on January 2.

If this tactic failed, he said, punitive measures and economic sanctions should be introduced.

This new call, which indicates a clear change in stance by Bishop Tutu on the available evidence, was repeated at his en-

thronement in February.

But in making the call he said he had never pleaded for foreign disinvestment in South Africa.

In the latest development, Bishop Tutu confirmed writing a letter of support to Trans Africa, a body which supports disinvestment, but denied that he supported its disinvestment campaign.

It may be interesting to note that in tracing the history of the disinvestment issue as it related to the SACC, Professor Dirk Kunert, head of the Department of International Relations at Wits University, concluded that the appointment of Bishop Tutu as general secretary in place of Mr John Rees "foreshadowed a change in strategy" when he took over in 1978 in which the investment question became "ever more politicised".

It may also be significant that in his lengthy paper on the subject, Prof Kunert concluded that the former leader of the Christian Institute, Dr Beyers Naude, before he and the organisation were banned, took the first anti-investment stance in 1976, and shaped the SACC's future outlook, which had previously favoured the continuance of conditional investment.

The Eloff Commission had no hesitation in finding that the SACC, although fearing adopting any formal resolution because of apparent legal prohibitions, through its staff and office-bearers "in fact, gave expression to its intent to promote disinvestment".

SOUTH AFRICA

NP MEMBER SAYS GOVERNMENT GIVING IN TO PRESSURE AT CROSSROADS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Feb 85 p 4

[Text]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The South African Police should be allowed to enforce the laws of the country instead of having to bend them for political reasons, Mr Casper Uys (CP Barberton) said yesterday.

Speaking during a special debate on the situation in the Crossroads squatter camp, Mr Uys said the police had to perform their duties under the most difficult of circumstances.

"It is time that the South African Police are given the green light to enforce the laws of the country and not have to bend the laws in some instances for political reasons," he said.

**Giving in**

Mr Uys said Government actions on Crossroads gave the impression that the country's rulers were giving in to pressure from intimidators.

Black people did not respect rulers who vacillated but preferred strong men who had the force of their convictions, he said.

"What action does the National Party intend taking in Crossroads? Are they going to move the people from there, and if they refuse, will the Government simply issue another statement and let itself be intimidated by a group of youthful stone-throwers?"

The present situation in Crossroads was not a monument to the failure of National Party policies but to the failure of the Ministers who should have carried out those policies, he said.

In six years, the Government had made a complete "left-about-turn" on its policies regarding the permanence of urban Blacks and those National Party MP's who had defended the old policies were now equally ardent supporters of the new ones, Mr Uys said.

**Exploitation**

Mr Myburgh Streicher (NP De Kuilen) said the people of Crossroads were being exploited by organisations trying to flout the efforts of the Government to bring stability to the squatter

camp.

"When the Government is doing everything in its power to bring stability to the people of Crossroads, other people are moving among them telling them not to move (to Khayelitsha)," he said.

Mr Streicher referred to a pamphlet campaign organised by the United Democratic Front in 1982, after which 12000 residents of Crossroads declined to move to the new township of Khayelitsha.

"The PFP must ask who is eventually responsible for the violence (in Crossroads)," the NP member said.

Mr Streicher said the problems of Crossroads could not be solved by bulldozing the camp or by wishing it away.

The Government was doing everything in its power to defuse the "hatred" between "legal" and "illegal" residents of Crossroads.

The first priority was to provide housing with leasehold rights in Khayelitsha for legal residents of Crossroads who did not have accommodation.

The second step was the application of the decision to grant 99-year leasehold rights to qualifying residents of the other Cape Peninsula townships of Nyanga, Langa and Gugulu.

These steps had been taken to promote the development of a Black middle class.

Mr Streicher said recent violence in Crossroads did not come as a surprise.

The nature of the camp lent itself to violence and the most trivial or insignificant action could spark trouble.

SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT PLANS TO SPEND 9.4 MILLION ON SQATTER FACILITIES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Feb 85 p 3

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The government intended to spend R9,4-million on the development of the site for "orderly squatting" at Khayelitsha, the Minister of Co-Operation, Development and Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

He was speaking during the committee stage of the Additional Appropriation Bill.

Answering questions from Mr Ken Andrew (PFP, Gardens) and Mr Nic Olivier (PFP, Nominated), Dr Viljoen said the R9,4-million was in addition to the R89,5-million which he announced earlier this month would be needed for the rest of Khayelitsha.

The development of the site for "orderly squatting" would provide 8 000 stands where those people who were not able, or were not prepared, to build on to core

houses would be able to erect unconventional housing.

The money was needed for levelling the site, for earthworks, ground stabilisation, provision of roads and water reticulation, a safety fence along the adjacent national road, high mast lighting and school, administration and clinic facilities.

The labourers who arrived recently at the site from the Transvaal been brought to help with the final preparation of the site and services "and to help with the transport of those people who want to move from Crossroads to Khayelitsha."

Dr Viljoen also said that amounts of R2,3-million and R13,3-million were needed to finance Budgetary deficiencies in the Southern Orange Free State and Eastern Cape Development Boards respectively.

In an explanatory memorandum tabled in the House, he said financial problems had been experienced since the establishment of both

Boards.

"The stage has been reached where the Boards are not able to finance their services from own sources and bridging finance has to be provided to enable them to continue their functions, specifically the rendering of services to the communities in the Black townships within their jurisdiction."

Dr Viljoen told the House his department required an additional R16,2-million to help with repairs of flood damage wrought by Cyclone Demoina.

R15 896 000 had been given for this to the Kwa-Zulu government and R400 000 to Kangwane.

The transfer of the responsibility for several magazines from the Department of Foreign Affairs to his Department had incurred expenses of R555 000. These included "Informa", and six-monthly magazines in African languages. — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/711



SOUTH AFRICA

ECONOMIC LINKAGES WITH NEIGHBORS ASSESSED

Johannesburg INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS BULLETIN Vol 8 No 1 1984 pp 41-49

[Article by S. S. Brand, "Economic Linkages With Neighboring States Assessed"]

[Text]

The economic linkages between South Africa and its neighbours have developed over time as a reflection of the contrasting structures and stages of development of the countries in question. They represent, therefore, attempts by the respective countries to maximize the benefits to be gained from economic co-operation, but also to minimize the disadvantages that economic interaction involves for some of these countries. In addition to such economic considerations, the further evolution of co-operative arrangements in the economic sphere has in recent years also become subject increasingly to political and security constraints. In this paper an attempt will be made to identify some of the policy choices that have already arisen for the various governments in the region, and to sketch some possible outcomes of the actual process of decision-making on those choices.

I

To begin with, the nature and circumstances of the countries in question must be described briefly. In terms of the latest World Bank classification, Southern Africa includes several of the least developed countries, with 1981 per capita incomes of less than or not much over US\$410 per annum. Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, and in certain respects Malawi, are in terms of their populations small states with relatively underdeveloped infrastructures, surplus populations relative to the available productive employment opportunities, landlocked, and not fully able to feed their own populations adequately. Within and along the borders of the Republic of South Africa the recently independent countries of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei, and the self-governing national states, can in economic terms be regarded in a comparable category. It must, however, be recognised that Botswana and Bophuthatswana, for example, and to a certain extent also Swaziland, have good mining resources, that Malawi and Venda have good agricultural potentials which in the case of Malawi in particular has been realised to some extent, that Lesotho and Transkei have promising

possibilities for hydro-electric development, and so on. These countries are therefore not without economic prospects.

A second group of countries have somewhat larger populations, better developed infrastructures, a wider spectrum of natural resources, more extensive urban development, and have in some cases already achieved somewhat higher income levels. In this category are countries like Zimbabwe, Namibia, Zambia, and in certain respects also Mozambique and Angola. Amongst them, however, there are also countries that are landlocked, and in most of these countries a certain slippage has taken place since their independence in the effectiveness of economic management and in the utilisation of their existing infrastructures. Nevertheless, all these countries still have the inherent potential to be successful in economic development, provided they can maintain reasonable political stability, keep or achieve control over security situations and maintain a reasonable balance between the realistic production possibilities of their economies and the economic expectations which have been awakened amongst their populations by the independence process and subsequent political developments.

The Republic of South Africa is in a class of its own in Southern Africa. It is far and away the biggest economy in the region, with a population approaching 30 million if the TBVC countries are included, a gross domestic product in 1982 of some US\$73 billion, imports and exports which amounted in the same year to respectively some US\$24 billion and US\$21 billion, and a per capita gross national income of about US\$3 000. It is also an economy that is relatively independent from foreign capital, with only 10 per cent of the gross domestic fixed investment in the period since World War II having been financed by net inflows of foreign capital. It is virtually self-sufficient in food production, and in normal years indeed a substantial exporter of agricultural products. On balance it is also virtually self-sufficient in energy, and it has a diversified economic structure, with manufacturing accounting for about 25 per cent of the gross domestic product.

In the period since World War II the average growth rate of the South African economy has been well over 4 per cent per annum in the real gross domestic product, while projections for the future indicate that an average growth rate of 5 per cent per annum is not unattainable. As pointed out above, however, in its sphere of direct responsibility there are areas that are in economic respects much more comparable to the poorest countries in the region.

Seen purely from the perspective of this bird's-eye view of the economies of Southern Africa it appears to be fairly self-evident that there are potentially considerable advantages for the smaller, poorer countries in co-operation with the stronger and larger economy of the Republic of South Africa. Such

co-operation provides them, and can further provide them, with access to markets for their products and to inputs for their productive processes, to skills and management expertise, and to certain important infrastructural facilities such as harbours and rail routes, the use of an efficient electricity generation network, and water facilities. A close association with the Republic of South Africa can also provide these countries with the possibility of benefiting from the favourable investment image that the South African economy enjoys in the advanced countries.

From another perspective, to be sure, these countries could also suffer very considerable disadvantages from their proximity to their stronger and more well-off neighbour if they should not co-operate with it in the economic field. This is so because the dynamics of the development taking place in the stronger South African economy tend to draw most activities in the sub-continent towards the already developed parts of Southern Africa and away from the peripheral economies of the other countries and states. Unless specific measures are taken to encourage a wider dispersal of economic activities, the chances of achieving successful development in the peripheral economies are therefore much smaller.

Seen from the perspective of the RSA economy it is less directly apparent why South Africa should be interested in the development of the weaker economies in the region, and therefore in economic co-operation towards that end. After all, only somewhat more than 10 per cent of the non-gold exports of South Africa normally go to the rest of Africa, and only part of that to the other economies in Southern Africa. Very few really essential imports are imported into South Africa from these countries, and although the contracting of unskilled migrant labour from the surrounding states has played a significant role in South Africa's past development, its importance in the overall labour supply has diminished considerably over recent years. On the whole it can safely be said that the RSA is much less dependent on the rest of Africa, and specifically of Southern Africa, than the other countries in the region are dependent on the RSA. However, closer examination does reveal sound reasons for South Africa to take a positive interest in the development of the rest of Southern Africa. These reasons are partly political and strategic in nature, but to a significant extent also economic.

In the first place, economic instability and retrogression in neighbouring countries must inevitably lead to political instability, which can affect the security situation in ways that can hold definite disadvantages for South Africa. This may include the pressure of job-seekers from these countries on South Africa as a result of the economic deterioration in their own countries, which could worsen the security situation by undermining the orderly cross border movement of workers, and make it more difficult for the RSA to deal affectively with its own problem of unemployment and under-employment. Such circumstances can also have a negative effect on the investment image of the whole region, including the RSA, as past experience has shown, and it could lift an important restraint on the imposition of economic sanctions against South Africa. More positively, economic co-operation leading to development in the economies of the other countries in Southern Africa would offer a potential for the RSA to increase its exports to these countries—even although it cannot be foreseen that in the near future this would become an export market for South Africa which would rival the developed Western countries. If the co-operation could be extended to having some value added to South African products in neighbouring countries, such products could gain more favourable access to much wider markets than they now have.

In the second place, a possible outcome of the RSA turning its back on the economic problems of the countries of Southern Africa, could be that alternative groupings, such as the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, could gain more ground. With good reason the view in the RSA tends to be that such alternative groupings cannot succeed, simply

because they do not take into account the reality of the economic interdependence between the countries of Southern Africa that already exists. However, attempts at such alternative groupings do contain the danger that they could lead to a large-scale misallocation and waste of resources, and also that they can reinforce the building up of tension in the region, with the various implications of that which have already been mentioned.

## II

Both from the viewpoint of the RSA and of the other countries in the region there are, therefore, significant opportunities for mutually beneficial co-operation if only the economic factors are taken into consideration. The reality of the opportunities is proven in various ways by the economic relationships that already exist. This is evidenced, for example, by the reliable transport routes which countries like Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Lesotho, and even Zaïre enjoy through the RSA, and in the assistance which South Africa provides with the maintenance of the transport routes in countries such as Mozambique. South Africa has also proved itself to be a dependable, and in several instances the most important source of essential imports for these countries—especially of food, but also of other products such as consumer goods and mining equipment. Furthermore, South Africa provides employment opportunities for the surplus populations of the different countries in the region as exemplified by some 300 thousand contract workers from surrounding countries working in the RSA. For some of these countries, such as Lesotho, the income that they receive from this source is of crucial importance, while for others, such as Mozambique, it is also particularly significant.

These economic links have also come to be reflected in various institutional arrangements between the RSA and the other countries in question. The Custom Union Agreement between the RSA and the BLS countries, and similar agreements between the RSA and TBVC countries, provide the most well-known examples of such institutional co-operation. The Customs Union ensures a free flow of goods and services, a common external tariff, but with the possibility of special protective measures for the smaller countries to nurture their infant industries, and a sharing of the customs and excise revenue pool between the member countries, with an inbuilt additional transfer factor in favour of the smaller countries. Another co-operative arrangement is the Rand Monetary Agreement between the RSA, Lesotho and Swaziland, and between the RSA and the TBVC countries. There are also bilateral trade agreements with Malawi and Zimbabwe, and a whole spectrum of other agreements exist in areas such as labour, agriculture, health, and tourism. Finally, there have been several instances of bilateral co-operation on particular infrastructural projects such as the Cahora Bassa scheme, and the Calueque scheme in the north of Namibia, and potentially there are several other such possibilities.

However, there are also political realities that cannot be ignored, and which have to an increasing extent inhibited the realisation of the opportunities that are so apparent in the economic sphere. The black-ruled countries in the region, other than the TBVC countries, show a strong affinity and associate themselves strongly with international political groupings such as the Organisation for African Unity and various other Third World political groupings. This affinity and these associations strongly inhibit any open associations with the RSA, and have indeed in recent years led to a movement aimed at reducing the significance of economic ties with South Africa, as exemplified in the SADCC.

The TBVC countries are a relatively new factor in the situation, whose significance can easily be underestimated because of official standpoints that they should not be recognized. In fact their desire for international recognition and South Africa's obligations towards them have tended to limit the RSA's capacity to seek co-operation with the other countries in the region. This is so, on the one hand, because of the unwillingness of the other countries to associate themselves in any way with South Africa's policy of emancipation of states in its own sphere of influence, and on the other hand, because quite naturally the TBVC countries expect South Africa to take up the cudgels on their behalf in its relations with other countries in the region.

When Transkei, and later on Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei became independent, the approach that was initially followed was to a large extent to create co-operative arrangements between the RSA and these newly independent countries which paralleled those with the BLS and other countries in the region. The thinking behind this was that at some point in the future it would be possible to bring together the co-operative institutional arrangements between the RSA and, respectively, the BLS and the TBVC countries. Also, it allowed South Africa to conclude such agreements with the TBVC countries without coming into conflict with its BLS partners, who were prepared to accept them as domestic RSA arrangements as long as they were not expected to receive the TBVC countries as members in their own right in, for example the SABLS Customs Union.

However, in response to the increasing assertiveness of the TBVC countries and as a logical evolution of the South African Government's policy of emancipating these states, there has been an increasing tendency to create more far-reaching sets of arrangements between the RSA and the TBVC countries than those that exist between the RSA and other countries in the region, and in some instances even to create substitute sets of arrangements. This is exemplified in the multilateral structure of consultative mechanisms which have been created between the SATVBC countries after their Summit Meeting of November 1982, and also in the recent creation of the Development Bank of Southern Africa. These developments increasingly raise the question of the relative priority between the Customs Union and other arrangements of the RSA with the BLS and other countries, as against those with the TBVC countries.

### III

Were it not for these political factors, with the TBVC countries on the one hand, the rest of Southern Africa on the other, and the RSA in the middle, the further evolution of economic co-operation between South Africa and its neighbours could have been pursued much more directly than may now be realistic, in the short term at least. This could have included the possibility to utilise more fully the whole spectrum of possibilities for co-operation which the existing Custom Union Agreement offers, rather than putting all the emphasis on the revenue-sharing aspect, as has tended to be the case up to now. This could have been done, for example, by activating the Agreement's provisions for co-operation in areas such as industrial development policy. One possibility that would exist within such a context, could be the extension to all the members of a wider Customs Union of the industrial decentralisation measures which the RSA and the TBVC countries have jointly launched, and which have made it even more difficult than before for the BLS countries to attract industries towards them.

There are also certain weaknesses in the present Customs Union Agreement which could have been dealt with in such a wider context of economic co-operation. The present 42 per cent additional amount that the smaller countries receive out of the common customs and excise pool was intended originally to compensate for some of the disadvantages that the smaller countries experience as a result of their close proximity to the RSA and from the free flow of goods between them and the RSA. It is, however, a very arbitrary way of compensating for such disadvantages, and within a less politically influenced environment it would have been possible to consider more appropriate arrangements for achieving the same purpose. Participation by all the member countries of such an extended Customs Union in a common development fund, which could well have been administered by the Development Bank of Southern Africa, together with an extension of the industrial decentralisation programme as suggested above, might have been one way of achieving this purpose.

Given the various political constraints, however, these further developments in mutually beneficial economic co-operation in Southern Africa are not likely to be pursued directly or realised fully in the short to medium term. There is, on the one hand, considerable hesitancy on the part of the BLS countries to enter into any new economic agreements with the RSA, especially to the extent that this could be seen as condoning aspects of South Africa's policies that have long been rejected in international circles. On the other hand, it can reasonably be assumed that the TBVC countries would insist on priority being given by South Africa to its economic relations with them, and on at least some understanding being reached with regard to their status in Southern Africa, as preconditions for drawing other countries into such a closer economic relationship with the RSA.

#### IV

Must one now conclude, in view of the political constraints mentioned above, that the possibilities for extending the scope of economic co-operation between South Africa and its neighbours must be written off? This need not be the case, since the objective possibilities of mutually beneficial economic co-operation continue to exist, notwithstanding the inhibiting political factors that have been mentioned. However, political constraints do mean that a less direct approach may have to be followed towards realising the opportunities for extended co-operation.

As far as the narrower circle of participants in the customs union are concerned, such an approach could well start from the present negotiations that are under way between South Africa and the BLS countries on a revision of aspects of the Customs Union Agreement. Rather than focusing these negotiations on an *ad hoc* basis on particular aspects of the Agreement with which the respective parties are unhappy, they could be directed towards a thorough reconsideration of the role of the Agreement in economic co-operation between the member countries, and an exploration of ways in which the various provisions of the Agreement could be utilized more effectively, or amended where necessary, to realize that role more fully. In such a process, attention could also be given to possible ways in which South Africa's commitments towards the TBVC states could be honoured without confronting the BLS countries with impossible political choices.

Such an understanding possibly need not at this stage involve full international recognition, but it would most likely have to involve something better, from the point of view of the TBVC countries, than the present complete unwillingness to allow for even a working relationship with them. Southern Africa is not completely unfamiliar with finding ways to overcome political inhibitions to make sound economic arrangements work—in fact, the way in which both independent states, as full members, and self-governing states, as components of the RSA membership, have been accommodated as participating states in the Development Bank of Southern Africa, provides a recent example of such a *modus vivendi*. Acceptance by all concerned that the TBVC states have in fact assumed decision-making responsibilities in functional areas involved in economic co-operation, and that their presence in co-operative arrangements is therefore functionally necessary, could possibly form the basis of such an arrangement.

A process of negotiation such as suggested here is likely to take some time, and may be subjected to severe strains arising from short-term demands by the various interested parties. It could, therefore, greatly assist the process if the two groups of governments—i.e. South Africa and the BLS Governments, on the one hand, and South Africa and the TBVC Governments, on the other—could at an early stage agree on joint statements of intent confirming their commitments towards continuing the Customs Union, recognizing that there are aspects of the current operation of the Union which require reconsideration, and committing themselves to a serious attempt to resolve such issues.

The advantages of such an approach are, from the point of view of the BLS countries, that it does not require them to enter into new formal agreements with the RSA, but involves the adjustment to changing circumstances of an existing agreement, the justification for which has long been accepted by allies of the BLS countries. From the point of view of South Africa, it holds out the possibility of continuing the most visible co-operative arrangement it has with a group of internationally recognized African states, while bringing about changes in aspects of the Agreement less satisfactory to it, and at the same time allowing it to meet the demands of the TBVC states.

From the viewpoint of the TBVC states, it holds out the possibility of a more acceptable working relationship with other countries in the region than now exists. From the viewpoint of all the countries involved, it also allows time to resolve security matters that are at issue between them.

This still leaves open the relations between South Africa and the second group of countries mentioned earlier on. Apart from the fact that historically those countries, with the exception of South West Africa/Namibia and with the addition of Malawi, have not been part of the narrower Customs Union Circle with South Africa, it must also be remembered that there are not only political limitations on the scope for closer co-operative arrangements in Southern Africa. There are also economic limitations. The resources of South Africa are limited both in financial and in human terms, and attempts to widen the scope of co-operation through the Customs Union and other arrangements too ambitiously, might dissipate those limited resources and undermine the effectiveness of co-operation very severely. In respect of this second group of countries, therefore, the appropriate course of action would

rather appear to be to build on existing bilateral relationships, along the lines of the recently announced working arrangement between South Africa and Mozambique, and the more longstanding relationship between South Africa and Malawi.

## V

To sum up, there are indeed significant opportunities for economic co-operation between South Africa and its neighbours, with potential advantages for all of them. To some extent those advantages are already being realised, but their further realization depends on some restructuring of the presently existing agreements and other arrangements between the respective countries. Political considerations impose certain constraints on the process of bringing about such a restructuring, and economic constraints will also determine what the feasible nature and scope of such a restructuring might be. Moreover, it seems unlikely that the possibilities for extended economic co-operation could be fully realized if some normalisation of the security situation in the region cannot be achieved.

However, the stakes are sufficiently high to warrant an attempt at realizing those possibilities. It is suggested here that a careful and patient approach, taking due account of the sensitivities involved, but coupled to a clear intention to pursue the potential advantages of economic co-operation, has a reasonable chance of realizing them in the medium to longer term.

CSO: 3400/692-E



SOUTH AFRICA

BAREND DISCUSSES GOVERNMENT SPENDING

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Feb 85 p 4

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — Government departments managed to contain expenditure within the limits the present Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, set shortly after he took office last year.

Introducing his Additional Appropriation Bill to a joint sitting of the three Houses, Mr Du Plessis thanked everyone who had helped to stay within the limits set.

The additional Budget, after hidden savings estimated at R130-million, would bring the total main budget for 1984/85 to R27 194-million.

The former Finance Minister, Mr Owen Horwood, had budgeted for R21 506-million to which had to be added R3 851-million for fixed amounts including the servicing of State debts, to bring total Government spending to R25 357-million.

**Too low**

Mr Du Plessis reminded the Houses he had spoken openly to the private sector and the

media shortly after taking Office and had pointed out that this figure would be too low in spite of a R650-million curtailment of services.

He expected to spend another R1,8-billion including statutory expenditure.

"In spite of the present state of the economy, high interest rates and a high level of continued aid to agriculture, I am pleased to be able to say that my colleagues and their departments have managed to stay within this target."

R531-million of the additional R1,8-million was statutory over-expenditure.

**Subsidisation**

The largest single departmental increase was agriculture's additional R297-million of which R272-million was still to be spent on subsidisation of bread, mealies and sugar.

Protection services demanded increased police and prison forces and this accounted for an additional R202-million spent under this heading.

Other large single items were:

- Transport subsidies, R39-million;

- provincial budget subsidies, R84,4-million; and

- transfers to the new Administrations for Own Affairs, R79,5-million (Assembly) and R12,7-million (Representatives).

**Housing**

Housing subsidies for civil servants accounted for R86-million of the R156,4-million additional funds allocated to community development.

The subsidy increase was mainly a result of high interest rates, the Minister said. Under the same vote, R36-million was needed for urgent land purchases, R58-million for the erection of buildings and R37-million for accommodation required for the new constitutional dispensation.

He said R350-million was spread over the other departments for which their Ministers would account in the committee stage.

CSO: 3400/711

SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT SCHEME FOR DECENTRALIZATION CRITIZED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Feb 85 p 13

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The Government's scheme for the decentralisation of industry had overrun its 1984/85 Budget by more than half, and was "careening along almost completely out of control", Mr Andrew Savage, the PFP spokesman on trade and industry, said in Cape Town yesterday.

The PFP had been issuing warnings about the scheme for three years, and the warnings were confirmed this week when the estimates and additional expenditure were tabled in the House of Assembly.

For the 1984/1985 year the Trade and Industries Vote had amounted to R576-million. Decentralisation of industry accounted for 40 percent of this, or R232-million.

"This amount has been overspent by R129-million, or 56 percent, in one year," said Mr Savage.

"It now stands at R361-million. Decentralisation has moved from 40 percent to 50 percent of the Trade and Industries Budget without a 'by your leave'.

"But that is not where it ends. The Department of Foreign Affairs subsidises decentralisation to the independent Black states. They budgeted R19-million and spent R36-million.

"The total cost of decentralisation to the South African taxpayer has never been collated. The annual report of the Decentralisation Board admits the cost of infrastructure in the new industrial areas is unknown — lost in the accounts of other Departments."

"Repeated questions in Parliament have made it clear that the Minister does not know what results have been achieved by the expenditure of all this money.

"Neither he nor his officials know how many in-

dustrialists, whose applications were approved in the '82/83 year, ever got established, nor how much they invested, nor how many jobs they created, nor whether they established viable enterprises.

"Yet this is the Government's fastest growing programme."

South Africa needed a decentralisation policy based on economic considerations, said Mr Savage.

Incentives for decentralisation away from the PWV regions should be standard, and industrialists could then use their judgment as to where to locate themselves.

The present system paid maximum incentive to establish in the most unsuitable areas.

"This results in misallocation of scarce resources, and in addition the system is grossly abused. — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/711

SOUTH AFRICA

CISKEI REGARDED AS SECURE FOR INVESTORS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Feb 85 p 24

[Text]

THE new tax haven of Ciskei will provide more security to investors than almost anywhere else in the world, delegates attending the first of a series of national seminars on the young republic's new tax initiative, were told in Johannesburg yesterday.

Mr Leon Louw, director of the Free Market Foundation and a former member of the advisory committee which pioneered Ciskei's tax deal, said that among the safeguards incorporated in the new deal is a civil contract with the Government indemnifying the investor from all variations to this contract.

In addition, negotiations are underway with an international group in terms of which very sophisticated political insurance can be bought.

Mr Louw said the SA Government was not trying to prevent the implementation of the new tax deal and that Ciskei had complied with all requirements in terms of the mul-

ti-lateral requirements of the TBVC Agreement.

He said originally some confusion could have resulted from the director general of finance, Mr Joop de Loor, not being properly briefed on Ciskei's new deal.

In terms of the deal, company tax is being abolished in Ciskei as from March 1 this year while personal tax is reduced to a flat rate of 15 percent on income above R8 000 only. Similarly, estate duty and donations tax is being abolished and husbands and wives will be taxed as separate entities.

According to Mr Louw, Ciskei would lose virtually no income in terms of the new dispensation and would benefit dramatically once the opening up of the economy came to fruition.

A further development announced yesterday morning is that Ciskei was investigating the possibility of introducing legislation on banking secrecy in line with the Swiss system.

Mr Louw said that con-

tinuing with the present system of decentralisation concessions would ultimately bankrupt Ciskei and South Africa. Taking the cost of concessions as R1 750 per job per annum, would involve expenditure of some R350-million (the size of the present Ciskei Budget) just on meeting the growing need for employment.

The creation of a tax haven was aimed at drawing investors involved in all areas of the economy and not only industry. It also implies that people who have the necessary capital for sustaining their enterprises would be more inclined to settle in Ciskei to escape from the burden of the tax structure of more developed societies like that of South Africa.

Mr V H Mafani, Minister of Agriculture of Ciskei told delegates that the new deal was aimed at reducing and not increasing Ciskei's dependence on South Africa.

"For years now, the business community has begged for a true free

market approach in Southern Africa. Ciskei is prepared to go a great deal further and will free the hands of the business community to get on with the business of making money," the Minister added.

The next tax seminar is to be held in Cape Town tomorrow and in Durban on Friday.

CSO: 3400/711

SOUTH AFRICA

WEST COAST OFFSHORE DIAMOND EXPLORATION ADVANCES

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German  
23 Jan 85 p 2

[Text] Durban--Offshore mining, diamond exploration on the continental shelf off the west coast of South Africa, Namibia and in the Orange River delta has increased. Ocean Diamond Mines (ODM), a company which is registered in Guernsey and which is associated with Barings Bank, London, and the South African financing company Quantum Acceptances, started first dredging attempts with its ship "Calypso" which was recently placed in service and is registered in Panama, and next, off the coast of Namibia to the north and south of Luederlitz, it will start recovery of raw diamonds from Island Diamonds concession, a subsidiary of Trans Hex which in turn is a subsidiary of the South African Rembrandt conglomerate under the direction of Dr Anton Rupert.

ODM will explore for stones likely averaging 0.7 carats using a secret process in which electronic underwater monitoring equipment, sonar devices and, on board, an HMS (heavy media separating) plant are used. For its part Trans Hex recently took over Namex Diamond Co which is in the process of liquidation and which worked all diamond explorations of the Ochoa Co on the southern bank of the Orange River near Alexander Bay and smaller deposits in West Capeland, the Orange Free State and Swaziland.

In addition, the Golden Dumps company has started utilizing the Dawn Diamond 5B concession off the western coast of the Cape which so far produced roughly 80,000 carat diamonds of average size. In addition, Golden Dumps will work through the waste dumps, estimated at 20 million tons, of the Langlaagte Gold Mines with a gold content estimated at 5 grams per ton and in addition will install a preparation plant with an output of about 40,000 tons.

A comprehensive study which was published at the end of 1984 by the De Beers diamond conglomerate and which gives sales figures for diamond jewelry in 1983 reveals that retail sales in the 15 most important countries which accounted for 90 percent of total sales at \$15.6 billion amounted overall to \$16.8 billion. The United States was the leader in sales with diamonds set in gold or platinum worth \$6,538 million, followed by Japan with \$3.984 million, Italy with \$810 million and the FRG with \$777 million. De Beers referred to substantially increasing sales in South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore, Hong Kong and the United States and for 1984 expected an average growth rate of 20 percent. Inventory sales in Israel and the Soviet Union had the effect of lowering prices.

12124

CSO: 3420/30

SOUTH AFRICA

COURT ORDERS ILLEGAL MINE STRIKERS TO QUIT HOSTELS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Feb 85 p 11

[Article by Stephane Bothma]

[Text]

WORKERS at the East Driefontein Gold Mine, who had participated in an illegal strike at the mine earlier this month and whose presence at the mine is causing a potentially explosive situation, were yesterday ordered by the Pretoria Supreme Court to leave their hostels immediately.

The order follows an urgent application brought by Gold Fields of South Africa Limited and Driefontein Consolidated Limited against the National Union of Mine-workers and 273 workers at the East Driefontein mine in the district of Oberholzer.

The court yesterday ordered that 91 of the workers be evicted from their hostel on the mine premises. Mr Justice F Kirk-Cohen, who heard the matter on February 20, had set the return day of a rule nisi for yesterday, giving the 272 workers the time to show cause as to why they should not be evicted from the mine premises.

The court yesterday heard that 172 of the workers cited as respondents in the application, had been re-employed by the mine, and therefore

no order against them was sought.

Nine of the respondents yesterday opposed the rule nisi granted by Mr Justice Kirk-Cohen on the grounds that they were arrested by the South African Police on February 15, and therefore had not received any ultimatum from the mine to return to work.

Mr Manyala Motibeli, who was employed as a shift sampler, yesterday stated in an affidavit before court that he was arrested by the police on February 15 while he was while he was on his way to his hostel.

"I was taken to the Oberholzer police station, where I remained until February 18, when I appeared in the magistrate's court. I was released on bail the following day," Mr Motibeli stated.

Mr Motibeli and the eight other workers who yesterday opposed the eviction order, all stated that they were currently taking legal advice with the view to bringing proceedings, to obtain interim and permanent reinstatement in their employment with the mine, to the Industrial Court.

Until such time, they said in their statements, they are entitled to avail themselves of the accommodation in the hostel.

In an affidavit handed to the court by Mr Barend Christiaan Oberholzer, the manager of the East Driefontein mine, it was stated that it was essential for the mine to replace the workers dismissed in order to restore full production. "The accommodation in the hostel is required immediately to house new workers," he stated.

Mr Oberholzer further said in his statement that the continued presence of the individual striking workers have a disruptive effect upon the remaining workforce.

The National Union of Mineworkers, who was cited as the first respondent in the application, yesterday withdrew from the matter and in a statement handed to court, Mr Lucas Sigela, an official of the Union, said that the union disavows any liability for any costs incurred in the matter.

The court yesterday extended the rule nisi against the nine workers opposing the eviction application to April 30 this year.

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

**REBUILDING OF CROSSROADS**--The real possibility that Crossroads may be redeveloped and thereby become a recognised formal residential area is warmly welcomed, Mr J H Steyn, chief executive officer of the Urban Foundation, said in a statement issued yesterday. "The foundation has all along opposed forced relocation as a solution, has urged upgrading as an alternative and has submitted proposals to this effect as the most appropriate manner of resolving the problem," Mr Steyn said. The foundation recognised that some Crossroads residents will have to be resettled to make a thorough upgrading programme possible, and hoped this would be done by direct negotiations between the Minister of Co-operation Development and Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, and the Crossroads community. "Redevelopment and granting of a 99-year leasehold in Crossroads will contribute greatly to bringing stability and a real sense of belonging to the Black community of the area," Mr Steyn said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Feb 85 p 9]

**STRIKERS BACK TO WORK**--Cape Town--The strike at the SA Nylon Spinners plant in Bellville, Cape Town, has ended without agreement being reached. The workers, members of the National Union of Textile Workers, remain deadlocked in their dispute with management over their 1985 wage agreement. The strikers, comprising about 36 percent of the hourly paid work-force, returned to work at the weekend after refusing to start work on the late shift on Thursday. Mrs Virginia Engel, the NUTW branch secretary, said the union would assess the situation and consider its next step. NUTW--a federation of South African trade unions affiliate--called the strike when pay talks broke down. Management offered a 10,5 percent rise, the union demanded 16,5 over 12 months. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Feb 85 p 15]

**VALSPAN REMOVALS PLAN RESCINDED**--Cape Town--The Government has decided not to remove residents from Valspan, near Jan Kempdorp, the Deputy Minister of Education and Co-operation, Mr Sam de Beer, announced in Cape Town yesterday. Mr De Beer said the decision not to go ahead with the removals had been taken as a result of "well-motivated representations" by the Community Council of Valspan and after negotiations with various interested parties. He said that inhabitants who chose to move to Pampierstad in Bophuthatswana of their own free will would receive all possible assistance from the State. Mr De Beer said future development planning for Valspan was receiving attention and would take place in consultation with Black inhabitants and the White community. He said the extension of Valspan was not being contemplated and only the upgrading

of existing facilities would be considered. The planning and upgrading of this residential area was directed at people who were at present employed locally, and would take place in collaboration with employers and other bodies who had indicated that they were prepared to contribute financially towards development, Mr De Beer said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Feb 85 p 9]

**CAPE SQUATTERS' LEADERS REPEAT DEMAND**--Cape Town--Leaders of three squatter communities on the Cape Flats have repeated their demand for permanent residence status in the Cape Peninsula for their followers. The leaders of the Nyanga bush squatters, the cathedral squatters and the Sanddune squatters claimed in Nuguletu yesterday the announcement of 99-year-old leasehold rights did not help their followers because they did not live in Langa, Nyanga or Guguletu. The squatters claimed that since 1981 the Government had promised them permanent residence but nothing had come of it. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Feb 85 p 3]

**RESTAURANT OPEN TO INDIANS, COLOREDS**--Cape Town--The exclusive White House of Assembly dining-room has been opened up to admit Coloured and Indian MP's and their wives as guests of White MP's. This was confirmed by the Secretary of Parliament, Mr J J H Victor, who said a decision had been taken by the House of Assembly's catering committee to remove restrictive rules which made it impossible for White MP's to invite their colleagues from the other Houses to the main dining-room. Mr Victor pointed out that the decision also reaffirmed that the smaller VIP lounge remained available to White MP's for the entertainment of guests regardless of race and that the Assembly coffee lounge and bar remained open to members of the House of Assembly only. Members of the Coloured House of Representatives and the Indian House of Delegates use a new restaurant with open "international" status in Marks Building which houses the House of Delegates' debating chamber and offices of both houses across the road from the main Parliamentary building. This restaurant is also open to members of the House of Assembly and the President's Council. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Feb 85 p 13]

**99-YEAR LEASEHOLD**--The Department of Community Development, in conjunction with the National Housing Committee is starting an intensive information campaign to promote the 99-year-leasehold scheme to Blacks residing in the Pretoria, Witwatersrand and Vereeniging areas today. The director of community housing and settlement, of the Department of Community Development, Mr P A van Heerden, said in Pretoria yesterday that the campaign entails the distribution of thousands of leaflets and placing advertisements in various local newspapers. According to Mr Van Heerden, the department is proceeding with sales of houses in terms of the 99-year-leasehold scheme since the freehold ownership announcement recently by the State President is still being negotiated. Also the sale of houses in terms of the leasehold scheme has not been suspended by the State President's announcement. The 99-year-leasehold scheme was introduced on July 1, 1983. Since then, more than 26 000 houses have been sold under this scheme. Similar campaigns have been launched in other parts of the country, but not as comprehensively as on the Reef. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Feb 85 p 2]

**BISHOP SLATES WHITE UNIVERSITIES--Durban--**The recently consecrated Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said in Durban this week that liberal White universities in South Africa were frustrating Black students by making them believe they were not up to standard. Speaking at the launching of a new publication on Black women in industry, Bishop Tutu said he was concerned about White liberal universities in South Africa because Black students often failed at them but were then successful at universities in the United States. These universities should do something to bridge the gap between the standard at Black schools, with its Bantu education, and White universities. Bishop Tutu said men in South Africa had failed after 300 years to bring about a just society in South Africa. "It is up to women to achieve the goal of a free, democratic and just South Africa," he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Feb 85 p 13]

**MOB DEFIES POLICE--**Violence erupted in several areas in the Transvaal and Eastern Cape yesterday and police were forced to use rubber bullets and tear-smoke to disperse the rioters. At the East Rand township of Duduza, police used tear-smoke and rubber bullets when a mob of about 2 000 people, chanting slogans and carrying placards defied their orders to disperse. Later a group of 150 Blacks stoned a police patrol vehicle. Police used bird shot to disperse these rioters. One of the rioters was injured, but he was carried away by the fleeing youths. Pamphlets allegedly belonging to the Azanian People's Organisation have been found outside the home of a United Democratic Front campaigner which was attacked and set on fire yesterday, police said. The Jabavu home of Mr Sydney Molekane, a member of the UDF-affiliated Soweto Youth Congress, had been petrol-bombed, a police spokesman in Pretoria said. The spokesman said: "A few alleged Azapo pamphlets were found at the scene." Police are investigating a case of arson. A police spokesman said earlier that they had received no reports indicating the start of a campaign to violence against the UDF, as had been stated in certain newspapers. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Feb 85 p 3]

**OIL DISCOVERED OFF MOSSEL BAY--**Soekor has "encountered" oil in a borehole to the south of Mossel Bay. Announcing this in a statement in Johannesburg yesterday afternoon, Soekor said: "This is the first oil produced to the surface in fairly large quantities by Soekor." But the statement added, "it is expected that the oil occurrence will be of limited extent." Further holes will have to be drilled. The oil was encountered in Soekor's E-S4 borehole. The statement said: "Tests conducted this week produced 2 600 barrels of oil a day and a million cubic feet of gas a day. The density of the oil, a normal light oil, is 36 degrees API." Approached by Sapa to explain the significance of the find, a Soekor spokesman said yesterday afternoon it was "of limited extent." "The gas is merely associated with the oil. A gas find of significance should produce at least 20 000 000 cubic feet a day." The "36 degrees API" rating means the oil is slightly less dense than Iranian light oil. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Mar 85 p 1]

**SUZMAN ON POLICE ROLE--**House of Assembly--Police should be kept away from funerals, school premises and townships as far as possible, Mrs Helen Suzman, the PFF's spokesman on law and order, said in the Assembly. Speaking in the Special Debate on the Crossroads squatter settlement, she urged that when



police were used in townships, they should be properly protected because the temptation to shoot would be irresistible if they were hit by stones. "The police should be kept out of the townships as far as possible, or unless asked to protect residents. "They should be kept away from funerals and off-school premises". Residents of Crossroads had concluded that force and pressure was the only language the Government understood, Dr Alex Boraine (PFP, Pinelands) said in the same debate. He said the Government had repeatedly waited for destructive fires to rage out of control before it was galvanised into action. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Feb 85 p 4]

COUNTRY NOT ENTITLED TO SHARE ZAMBEZI--Harare--South Africa is not entitled to a share of the Zambezi River waters, according to the Helsinki rules, the Senate heard in Harare this week. Replying to a question by Senator Brian Grubb, about an article in the South African Press that South Africa was considering tapping Zambezi River waters through Botswana, the Deputy Minister of Energy, Water Resources and Development, Mr. Alexio Mudzingwa, said that under those rules, South Africa was not entitled to the water. He said that until the article had been published, his ministry had not been aware of any serious proposals to take water from the Zambezi River for use in Botswana and South Africa, and no representations had been made to his ministry in this regard. "It is highly unlikely that a project of this magnitude would be implemented without first obtaining the agreement of other states within the Zambezi River basin," he said. Apart from Botswana, the other basin states are Angola, Zambia, Namibia, Zimbabwe, and Mozambique. He drew the attention of the Senate to the Helsinki rules, article IV of which states that "each basin state is entitled, within its territory, to a reasonable and equitable share in the beneficial use of the water of an international drainage basin". Under the clause, Mr Mudzingwa assured the Senate, South Africa was not entitled to a share of the waters of the Zambezi. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Feb 85 p 13]

DEATH SENTENCE BRINGS EMOTIONAL SCENES--Pietermaritzburg--Mr Justice J Kriek threatened to clear the College Road Supreme Court in Pietermaritzburg yesterday afternoon shortly before passing the death sentence on Sipho Xulu and Clarence Payi. There was an emotional outburst after a short adjournment when Xulu and Payi returned to court. Both of them stood up and gave the clenched fist salute and shouted "Amandla". The packed court also stood up and began shouting "Amalida" and singing. As they came into court just before the judge and the two assessors returned after the short adjournment, both Xulu and Payi, who are short men, began singing and dancing. A warrant officer of the SAP told them to stop and Xulu waved his arms and said: "Go away". Payi's grandmother, Mrs Rosa Dhlamini, who brought him up as he is an orphan, then began sobbing in court. Xulu's mother, Mrs D Xulu, also began to cry. Later, the two women, accompanied by the Reverend Simon Gqubele, were allowed to see their son and grandson before they were taken away in a police van with a large crowd shouting ANC slogans in College Road. Mrs Xulu told The Citizen that she was not aware at the time that her son had been recruited by the ANC in 1983. She described him as an "intelligent boy" (he matriculated). The Rev. Gqubele is a former past president of the Methodist Church in South Africa. His son, Duma (19) was given a three-year suspended sentence in May last year after being convicted in the same court of furthering the aims of

the ANC. The police enforced strict precautions again yesterday both outside the court and inside. Spectators were thoroughly searched before entering the court. This is the first time that members of the military wing of the ANC, Umkonto We Sizwe, have been sentenced to death in Natal. [Text]  
[Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Feb 85 p 3]

CSO: 3400/711

ZAIRE

APPOINTMENT OF GOVERNORS AND DEPUTY GOVERNORS

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 8 Jan 85 p 8

[Text] Yesterday at the Peoples Palace the regional presidents of the MPR [Popular Movement of the Revolution] and the regional governors as well as the regional deputy governors, recently appointed by Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, founding president of the republic, took their constitutional oath of office. They were appointed to the following posts;

City of Kinshasa	Tshimbombo Mukuna
Bandundu Region	Sambi Gere Ndanu
Bas-Zaire Region	Makolo Jibikilayi
Equateur Region	Mpambia Musanga Bakaja
Haut-Zaire Region	Salumu Amisi
Kasai-Occidental Region	Bangala Basila
Kasai Oriental Region	Konde Vila Ki Kanda
Kivu Region	Mwando Nsimba
Shaba Region	Duga Kugbe Toro

Deputy Governors:

Kinshasa	Nzita Pwati and Nkoy Mafuta
Bandundu	Dibenga Tshibundi
Bas-Zaire	Djoho Ta Yeta
Equateur	Mokolo Matamba, with residence at Gbado-Lite
Haut Zaire	Mujinga Swana Samukasa
Kasai Occidental	Mwenelwata Itungapala
Kasai Oriental	Koyagialo Ngbase
Kivu	Endjonga Bokwa
Shaba	Sabi Ngampoub Mubiem

Three regional deputy governors were assigned to the staff of the state commissioner for territorial administration with the rank of representative. These are citizens Kawele Ka Bantu, Kpama Baramoto Kata and Tshiala Mwana.

9772  
CSO: 3419/265

ZAIRE

FREE ENTERPRISE POLICY PROMOTED

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 8 Jan 85 pp 1,8

[Editorial signed Elima: "Encourage Private Investments"]

[Text] In his many speeches the founding-president has always given his support to private investments, which are, in fact, the basis of the free enterprise policy instituted in Zaire. One must view in this context the presence in our country of a strong delegation of Israeli businessmen who have grasped the true meaning of the handclasp policy instituted by the chief of state. It is also a mark of confidence in our country, since, despite the country's economic crisis, connected with the poor international economic situation, Zaire has resolutely undertaken its economic struggle based on a stringent economic recovery plan.

Thus, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko was right when in his speech of 5 December 1985 [sic] on the occasion of his appointment he said, "I have begun what I call the policy of handclasps vis a vis economic partners in the private sector. I have offered a confidence contract to all those who, nationals or foreigners, wish to carry out private business in Zaire. The era of private enterprise has begun."

This message from the President of the Republic had an impact and the arrival of numerous economic missions in our country gives the impression that in the years to come there will be a noticeable increase in private investments. It could not be otherwise when one considers the innumerable possibilities that Zaire offers to its partners: a rich sun and subsoil, a friendly and hard-working people, an investment code offering many benefits to investors...

Therefore one cannot but rejoice over the open-door policy practiced by Zaire, the more so since the stability of its institutions permits one to work in security.

Furthermore, it is interesting to note that the Israelis of the Tamman group, who yesterday had a working session with the members of the executive council, showed a real interest in the development of communications and agriculture which are primary concerns. It goes without saying that this cooperation, which is getting off to a good start, will spread to other important sectors and will surely bring the hoped-for benefits. Considering the present situation, one can view the future with hope and optimism.

9772  
CSO 3419/265

ZAIRE

TROLLEY-BUSES FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 19-20 Jan 85 p 5

[Article by Passy Ndongani N'Goma: "Czechoslovak Trolley-buses for Zaire"]

[Text] In response to the wish expressed by the founding-president in his 5 December 1984 speech, and with a view to strengthening the ties of bilateral cooperation between Zaire and the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia, particularly in the field of transport, Mr Zdnek Tobiaz, charge d'affaires of that country's diplomatic mission in Kinshasa, spoke to us about his country's interesting move to assist Zaire in the field of economic cooperation. In fact, it involves the subject of urban transport by means of trolley-bus.

The diplomat considered that at little cost Zaire can acquire this most logistical [as published] means, moreover, considering the fact that his country has been a major producer of trolley-buses for more than 125 years. That is why, considering the favorable development in relations between our two countries, Czechoslovakia is prepared to help Zaire revitalize its economy. He pointed out that many countries, industrialized as well as Third World, have chosen trolley-buses, which consume less energy, in preference to other means of urban transport which require fuel that is too expensive on the market at present. Using neither gasoil, nor petroleum, nor gasoline, but electricity, trolley-buses in no way pollute the atmosphere, and the environment will never be threatened, he went on to say. That is a very important consideration for the health of the population. The diplomat added in substance that its energy consumption is low thanks to its being equipped with "tyristorys."

Since Zaire is a major producer of copper and electricity the trolley-buses will have sufficient locally supplied raw materials for their optimal performance, above all since these machines remain operational for up to 20 years thanks to their sturdiness and their technical design. Taking into account all these technological considerations, it can be said that the trolley-bus is a very advantageous, rational, and the most economical means of transportation. And the Czechoslovakian charge also provided some technical data to bear in mind about the trolley-bus:

Overall passenger capacity: 146 persons; 45 persons seated; 100 persons standing.

Maximum speed: 65 kilometers per hour

In conclusion "the need to protect the environment in our cities and to limit the consumption of liquid fuels led the Czechoslovak authorities to review the problem of urban transport by trolley-bus; the result is that their importance is increasing day by day."

9772

CSO: 3419/265

ZAMBIA

PARLIAMENT DEBATES ELECTION LAW CHANGES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 Feb 85 p 1

[Text]

THE Government is going to present to the current session of Parliament an amendment to the Electoral Act to ensure that civil servants wishing to stand in general elections resign from their jobs first.

**Prime Minister Mundia** said in Parliament yesterday that the clause, which only affected members of the defence forces, was unfair to the soldiers.

"But during this session we shall be presenting to the House an amendment to the Act to ensure that even civil servants wishing to stand in elections first resign from their jobs."

In its present form, the Act only bred indiscipline among some civil servants, because they tended to take elections only as a chance to try their luck in politics.

They knew that even if they lost the elections, they would still return to their jobs.

Speaking on a motion of supply, Mr Mundia said the Central Committee was carrying out a postmortem of the last elections to iron out any irregularities which may have occurred, so that they would not be repeated in future.

A close study would be made on the Government electoral regulations and those of the Party to see where they conflicted so

that they could be normalised.

In future, it would be possible for petitioning candidates not happy with the decision of the High Court to appeal to the Supreme Court.

The idea to allow petitioners to appeal to the Supreme Court, if they were not satisfied with the ruling of the lower court, was aimed at keeping the election system "clean".

He said the Party and its Government was considering establishing more polling stations in future to make walking distances shorter for voters.

The Prime Minister was commenting on calls earlier from MPs that long distances made it difficult for many people to travel to polling stations to cast their votes.

And **Mr Nyambe Mutendango** (Luena Flats) said the maturity of a nation was judged by its ability to hold elections democratically.

Although Zambia had a proper elections system, there were some loopholes in the presidential polls.

Many MPs did not agree with their colleague **Mr Joel Chivwema** (Mumbwa West) who said October was not ideal to hold elections because they "disturbed" farming activities. He suggested April or May for future elections.

ZAMBIA

FORMER BRIGADIER-GENERAL ARRESTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Feb 85 p 1

[Text]

FORMER Zambia Army brigadier-general Godfrey Miyanda has been detained by police, force headquarters public relations officer Mr Christopher Mhango confirmed in Lusaka yesterday.

Mr Mhango said Mr Miyanda was being held for "routine police inquiries". He did not elaborate.

His wife Angela confirmed that Mr Miyanda was picked up from their Woodlands Extension home and taken to Woodlands police station on Wednesday.

Several paramilitary and plain clothes policemen came to their home

at about 04.00 hours. Paramilitary police officers surrounded the house.

Police searched the house until 13.30 hours and took Mr Miyanda to Woodlands police station where he spent the night.

Yesterday afternoon he was transferred to Lusaka Central police station for more questioning.

Miyanda has been served with a 28-day police detention order under the preservation of public security regulations. It is signed by assistant commissioner of police David Ng'ambi and dated February 6.

CSO: 3400/670



ZAMBIA

BANDA CLAIMS SOCIALISM IN DANGER

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Feb 85 p 1

[Text]

MINISTER of State for Cooperatives **Mr Richard Banda** yesterday charged in Parliament that 70 per cent of chief executives in parastatal firms were capitalists.

Mr Banda regretted that while the Party and its Government was trying to achieve socialism, only about 30 per cent of parastatal chiefs were committed to this policy.

Contributing to the motion of supply, he called for a change in attitude by parastatals to expedite Zambia's march to socialism.

Mr Banda called for the reorganisation of primary cooperatives because it was the surest way of ensuring the survival of the cooperative movement.

Minister of State for provincial and local Government **Mr Lavu Mulimba** said the problems the councils were facing were not a result of decentralisation but were tied to other problems the nation was

facing.

The problems of the council started way back in the 1970s and could not therefore be blamed on decentralisation.

"When the national economy is healthier the councils will also be healthier," he said.

**Mr Namushi Namuchana** (Liuwa) attacked the 1985 Budget saying it did not favour the common man.

He claimed there was misplacement of manpower and misuse of funds within the Government.

"You can see that some former members of the Central Committee are bouncing back despite mistakes they made. I will expose them," he said.

Minister of Legal Affairs and Attorney-General **Mr Gibson Chigaga** called on the international community to give genuine and meaningful assistance to African countries so that the continent's economic recovery could be assured and accelerated.

CSO: 3400/670

ZIMBABWE

BODIES OF ABDUCTED TOURISTS POSSIBLY FOUND

MB010630 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] Authorities in Zimbabwe believe they may have found the bodies of the six kidnapped foreign tourists, but they will only be sure of that today. Experts will be releasing the results of their examination of six bodies found in two shallow graves 80 km to the north of Bulawayo. The tourists were abducted more than 2 and 1/2 years ago. Howard Barrell in Harare has this report.

[Barrell] Diplomatic sources in Harare say the families of the six tourists--two Britons, two Australians, and two Americans--have been informed of the latest lead in the case. Forensic scientists are expected to release the results later today of dental identification (?sets) from the bones found in two shallow graves just off the 80 km peg north of Bulawayo on the road to Whange. The graves are close to the spot where the six tourists were abducted by heavily armed dissidents in July 1982. The dissidents demanded the release from detention of two leaders of ZAPU, in exchange for freeing the hostages. The search for the hostages encompassed most of Zimbabwe and extended as far afield as Zambia. The families of the six released several impassioned pleas for their release or news of their whereabouts in all Zimbabwe's main languages.

CSO: 3400/685

ZIMBABWE

SWEDISH REPORTER VIEWS DECLINE OF ZAPU IN KWE KWE, HARARE

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 23 Feb 85 p 14

[Article by Sven Oste]

[Text] Here in Kwe Kwe the opposition is not permitted to hold meetings. The police do not allow it.

"The police are afraid of violence. The young people are angry at the opposition and cause trouble."

"The young people? Your young people?" I asked.

"Yes, of course!"

The youth leader of the government party answered quickly and with a broad smile.

The opposition in Kwe Kwe was crushed 6 months ago. At that time ZAPU (Zimbabwe African People's Union) had headquarters in that town. It was a base of support in central Zimbabwe, in Midlands, and it was here that the opposition took up the battle against ZANU, the Zimbabwe African National Union, the ruling party of Robert Mugabe.

A mixture of languages, Ndebele and Shona, is found here in Midlands. It was in this part of the country that ZAPU and its leader Joshua Nkomo demonstrated that the party had voter support far beyond Matabeleland in the south.

But a ZAPU meeting 6 months ago was met with violence by ZANU youth and when the rioting died down, 96 houses had been burnt to the ground in Kwe Kwe.

"After this occurred, ZAPU supporters began to come over to our party. There are some ZAPU people left, but we know where to find them. If necessary, we can smoke them out."

Bragging About Violence

The youth leader is proud of the efforts and successes of the youth brigade. We traveled by car to a ZANU meeting where he was to speak. He bragged as

we drove through the suburbs of Kwe Kwe.

He laughed until he choked and explained carefully so that he would understand the irony of the situation--that is, that the excesses of the ZANU youth against the opposition were used as a pretext by the police to prohibit that same opposition from holding meetings.

But for ZANU, of course, there is no problem. Several ZANU meetings were held in Kwe Kwe that Saturday.

"ZAPU no longer has party headquarters here. It has been closed. Some time ago, Joshua Nkomo came here himself and spoke to the authorities. He wanted to pay the electricity and telephone bills to reopen his headquarters, but the official who was in charge of such matters was out of the office at that time, so the headquarters remained closed. He just happened to be out at the time!"

The youth leader laughed until he cried.

"That is politics, comrade. That is politics."

#### Packed Onto Field

He led the cheers at the ZANU meeting. Several thousand people, mostly women, were packed onto a soccer field. They were holding bright umbrellas for protection against the sun. Choruses of women sang and danced with Robert Mugabe's picture on their clothing.

A number of ZANU meetings were held that weekend in various parts of Midlands and in the capital city of Harare. They were announced in the newspapers on Saturday and followed up by reports on Monday.

There was not a word about any ZAPU meetings, but there were glowing accounts in speeches and editorials of the nation's progress toward free and democratic elections.

But the opposition has been unable to hold any meetings at all in Harare this winter or, since it is south of the equator, I should say this summer.

It has also been impossible to hold meetings in large sections of Matabeleland, the southwestern portion of Zimbabwe which is the heartland of ZAPU support. The government claims that armed "dissidents" are devastating the country there and acting as gangs of murderers for ZAPU. ZAPU politicians, on the other hand, accuse government troops of terrorizing the people out in the villages.

In the towns of Matabeleland, however, ZAPU still has a firm grip. The party won several local elections last fall and several municipal elections in January. According to several independent reports I received while traveling in Matabeleland, voters in Gwanda and other towns were ordered to choose between two ballot boxes, one for ZANU and one for ZAPU. Thus, all talk of secret elections was a farce--but it is uncertain as to which party had the

most to gain by using such tactics in the towns of Matabeleland.

### "Listless Bull"

Down in Matabeleland, Joshua Nkomo is the chief and nationalist leader. He also has a home and headquarters in Harare--a one-story house surrounded by a high wall with six bodyguards in a guardhouse at the gate.

The telephone does not work for incoming calls, only for outgoing calls.

"There is some political fault in the line."

His voice is tired, resigned.

It has been 20 years since we last met. Even then he had the figure of a Buddha. Now Joshua Nkomo fills a wide armchair. Even before, I thought he was too weak for a leadership role in the upcoming bloody battle against the white colonial power. Now he seems listless, incapable of action and anger--an old bull elephant that has been cast out of the herd.

When independence came in 1980, Joshua Nkomo had a chance to become the president of Zimbabwe, but it was a position without power. Instead, he chose the political battle against Robert Mugabe.

He thought he would win with the blessing of the London government, but of the 80 black seats in the first parliament of Zimbabwe, Nkomo's ZAPU received only 20, while Robert Mugabe's ZANU took 57 seats. There were 20 additional seats reserved for whites, who comprised a small percentage of the country's population. That was a gift to the vanquished in the new constitution. These seats will be reserved for the whites until 1990.

### Conflicts

In the new government, with Robert Mugabe as prime minister, ZANU received 17 ministerial posts and ZAPU received four. Nkomo became interior minister, but the conflicts soon began.

The strong discord everyone had expected between the triumphant black nationalists and the defeated whites, between the socialist ideals and white capitalism did not materialize. On the contrary, Mugabe built bridges and compromised, so that more and more of the 20 whites in parliament came over to his side. Ian Smith, the relic from the old days of white rule, became more and more isolated.

After 2 years, however, the bitter power struggle between ZANU and ZAPU began. Mugabe decided that a one-party state was the goal and that ZAPU would be obliterated.

The revelation of large weapons caches, controlled by ZAPU, caused a serious crisis. Nkomo left the government and several of the party's military

veterans were arrested. They were acquitted in a trial, but were kept in prison by a government decree, with the support of old laws from the colonial period.

Last fall the last ZAPU politicians disappeared from the government. The rhetoric against Nkomo became more and more fierce. He is called a traitor and a tool of South Africa. The press, radio, television--all are in the stranglehold of the government.

In his fortified house, Joshua Nkomo spoke of all the times his life had been threatened, of the stones thrown at him, and of the bullet holes in his car.

"Do Not Bite Me"

He is precise and clear as he describes the paperwork required to receive a permit to hold a political meeting. It is so complex and time-consuming that, when the answer comes, it is too late. If the answer comes on time, it is a "no." ZAPU has been unable to hold a meeting--a "rally"--in the Harare district for several months.

He picked up the receiver and called the ministry responsible for political meetings. He reached a high-ranking official, a woman. They spoke English and he called her "my dear." When he spoke of the prime minister, he called him "Robert"--not the "PM," not "Comrade Mugabe." Joshua Nkomo has no "comrades."

He smiled and listened as he was told that there would be no ZAPU meeting--not now, not next week, either.

"My dear, do not tell me that story about your concern over violence and the young people's anger. It is your own young people you fear. After all, it is you who must calm them down and keep them in line. If you cannot do that, then it is no reason to deny a permit for us to hold a meeting."

This is a show for the visitor. He knows that it is hopeless.

"My dear, you must simply order your damned dogs not to bite my dogs."

9336

CSO: 3650/180

ZIMBABWE

PF-ZAPU ELECTS POLL HEAD

Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 18 Feb 85 p 8

[Text]

THE central committee of PF-ZAPU which met in Bulawayo over the weekend has elected its national chairman, Cde William Kona, to head a special election strategy committee.

The party's chief of publicity, Cde John Nkomo, said yesterday that the meeting, chaired by PF-ZAPU president, Dr Joshua Nkomo, discussed various issues affecting the country.

"The purpose of the meeting was to look at our strategy for the general elections, taking into account what PF-ZAPU has to offer the country as an alternative to what we regard as a very disastrous experience of the past five years," Cde Nkomo said.

He said that PF-ZAPU was being "refused" the opportunity to campaign freely for the election.

"Our supporters are experiencing terror, intimidation and repression. We receive persistent reports of our supporters being beaten, tortured and humiliated by armed ZANU(PF) people," he said.

PF-ZAPU meetings were being refused, cancelled, disrupted or otherwise being impeded, he said.

At Hwange and Victoria Falls police cancelled PF-

ZAPU meetings last week "because they said that armed people were around ready to disrupt the meetings and beat up people".

In Harare police had cancelled another meeting because they said they did not have enough manpower for the purpose, said Cde Nkomo. The Harare City Council had also demanded \$100 000 for insurance and another \$1 000 as booking fee for municipal premises for a venue, he added.

On the voter registration exercise, Cde Nkomo said that a woman showed three voting slips with the same name, same registration number and same address. The woman insisted that she had registered at Magwegwe and she was surprised to receive three slips, one showing that she was also registered at Buhera.

Meanwhile, the PF-ZAPU national organising secretary, Cde Sydney Malunga yesterday said there were indications that the general election scheduled for March would not be free and fair.

Cde Malunga, who was

addressing a PF-ZAPU rally in Magwegwe West said although his party had been allowed to hold that particular rally, a number of other rallies his party had intended holding had been cancelled by police.

He accused some members of the ZRP of working towards the furthering of ZANU(PF) interests.

"Some policemen have drunk ZANU(PF) soup and will ignore their responsibilities just to save the party they support," he said.

He appealed to policemen to refrain from favouring a single political party, a practice he said would be dangerous to the nation.

The police had a duty to protect all citizens, irrespective of the party or parties they supported. — Ziana-Chronicle Reporter.

CSO: 3400/706

ZIMBABWE

## ZANU-(PF) TO ENTRENCH SOCIALISM EVERYWHERE THROUGH FARMING

Harare THE HERALD in English 15 Feb 85 p 7

[Text]

ZANU (PF) plans to entrench its philosophy of socialism through practical farming in every province, the ruling party's secretary for production, construction and development, Cde Dzingai Mutumbuka, said yesterday.

Addressing a field day at Jongwe Farm, Arcurus, Cde Mutumbuka, who is the Minister of Education, said experience already gained from party farms in operation would be used as a guide.

Zanu (PF) has two farms in Mashonaland East, two in Matabeleland, one in Midlands and another in Manicaland.

The party, he said, was determined to demonstrate what could be done in farming to achieve economic independence to complement political freedom.

"We want to develop the country and development must start

with the soil. The party's agricultural policy will be guided by prevailing ecological conditions in respective provinces."

It had already become apparent that Jongwe Farm had one of the most viable dairies in the country; another property in the Odzi area had the potential for tobacco and ranching would be beefed up in Matabeleland.

"Once the farms we have are well developed, we will naturally move to other provinces and buy properties to prove that the party, when calling for increased agricultural production, means deeds and not words," Cde Mutumbuka said.

The advantage of socialism was that it was geared towards making profit like any other commercial enterprise but without exploiting the beneficiaries.

Since the commercial farmer had reached his peak the spiralling demand for food could be

met only through increased production in the communal and resettlement sectors.

Urging subsistence farmers to be prudent in their marketing decisions, Cde Mutumbuka warned that it might be perilous to hoard all of this season's bumper produce, forgetting that the mechanics of storage could be demanding.

"It goes without saying that by retaining too much, some of the crop could be damaged by weevils," he warned. "Already hard-pressed countries are placing orders for our crops still in the ground."

The manager of Jongwe Farm, Cde Charles Songore, told The Herald that since the farm was acquired in 1980 it had developed a dairy with 160 cows, of which 82 were in milk. Crops included commercial maize, seed maize and beans. There were plans to grow wheat next winter.

CSO: 3400/707



ZIMBABWE

## PARTY DENIES REPORT OF HIGHFIELD VIGILANTES

Harare THE HERALD in English 13 Feb 85 p 1

[Text]

THE ruling party has denied a story put out yesterday by an unnamed Zanu (PF) functionary that vigilante groups had been formed in Highfield to "protect supporters of Zanu (PF)".

A Politburo member who is also chief of security of both the party and the government, Cde Emmerson Munangagwa, told The Herald yesterday that the claim was nonsensical.

A party official who claimed to be "secretary for security" for a Highfield party ward, had told Ziana earlier in the day that a vigilante group of 15 armed with "catapults, pick handles and other weapons" were patrolling the area at night protecting party members.

He made claims, which were being quoted extensively by the

foreign Press yesterday, that arms were being brought into the high-density suburb and that "four white men were seen coming into the area, and they were armed with guns".

Cde Munangagwa assured the residents of the area that they would be protected by security forces and said the party had nothing to do with "this thing" in Highfield.

Taxi drivers had been told to avoid going into the area late at night "as it was suspected that taxis were being used to ferry arms and thugs into the area."

However, Cde Munangagwa said everyone was free to move anytime they wished.

It is understood Harare province intends to discipline the Highfield official.

CSO: 3400/707

ZIMBABWE

MIDLANDS PROBLEMS IDENTIFIED

Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 21 Feb 85 p 16

[Text]

WITH four out of 10 people without cattle in the communal areas of the Midlands province, the inadequacy of draught power coupled with limited land for tillage poses a serious challenge to the development of agriculture.

According to a research study of the peasants in the Midlands by the Central Statistics Office these problems might be due to the effects of the war as well as the drought.

The study, conducted under the Zimbabwe National Household Survey Capability Programme, revealed that about 90 percent of the communal people did not receive any loans to help improve their agricultural activities.

Those who received loans, mostly from the AFC, and numbering eight percent, had in fact better resources in terms of labour power, land and cattle, the report said.

Both the report and another article on reduced tillage in Chibi South written by Cde E. M. Shumba of the Department of Research and Specialist Services, said the communal people had little in the way of alternative sources of draught power.

Cde Shumba, writing in the latest issue of the Zimbabwe Agricultural Journal, said half the cattle population in Chibi died from starvation as a result of the drought.

In Chibi South, 41 percent of the communal farmers owned cattle.

"Those with cattle had larger arable holdings, better land preparation, timely planting and weed control, applied manure and achieved better crop yields," said Cde Shumba.

The ZNHSCP also found that there was a significant drop in the male population in the communal areas from 31 percent in the 10 to 19 age group to eight percent in the 20 to 29 age group.

A similar but less significant pattern was observed in the female population.

The vast majority of the communal people, 77 percent, were engaged in agriculture and up to 66 percent had had primary education.

The report also noted that nearly 70 percent of the communal people fetched their water from unprotected wells in the wet season. An even higher number, 82 percent, had no toilet facilities at all.

Despite the setbacks they experienced, communal people contributed over 25 percent of the maize sold to the Grain Marketing Board in the 1983-84 year.

CSO: 3400/706

ZIMBABWE

## HOUSING FOR CIVIL SERVANTS

Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 19 Feb 85 p 1

[Text]

TEN percent of all council housing must be reserved for civil servants and workers in parastatals, according to a tied housing policy recently announced by the Ministry of Construction and National Housing.

Reporting to the health, housing, amenities and liquor committee, the director of Housing and Community Services, Cde Mtshena Sidile, said the policy was to cater for accommodation of civil servants transferred from one local authority to another.

The Ministry had also directed that of the tied housing 70 percent should be reserved for civil servants and 30 percent for those outside the service, like those employed by parastatals.

Local authorities had to

liaise with their local district housing officer in selection of applicants from the Government's housing waiting list.

Tied housing would be allowed for private and parastatal bodies in order to increase housing stock and alleviate the housing shortage. These organisations would be allowed to build and run tied housing schemes for employees and to keep existing tied housing.

Companies and parastatals were urged to provide rented accommodation for their employees and local authorities were asked to make land available for such housing as well as to build community facilities such as schools and clinics.

The department was waiting for a copy of the district housing officer's waiting list.

The committee recommended that Cde Sidile's report be noted.

CSO: 3400/706

ZIMBABWE

FRG LOAN FOR SMALL-SCALE FARMERS

Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 21 Feb 85 p 19

[Text]

ZIMBABWE is expected to get a \$5 million loan from Federal Germany for small-scale farmers as a result of talks held between the two countries last week.

Counsellor at the Federal German Embassy, Mr Prot von Kunow, said the three-man delegation from the Federal Ministry of Economic Co-operation met Government officials and also discussed a \$7.5 million commodity import programme with the emphasis on agriculture.

These deals would be formalised in June when a high

powered Zimbabwean delegation was expected to visit Bonn to discuss all aspects of co-operation between the two countries.

Mr Von Kunow said other projects to be considered in this year's aid programme included a \$2.5 million rural water supply scheme in Masvingo province and a \$2.5 million dams scheme in Manicaland.

Grain storage facilities and abattoirs were also discussed.

The delegation had felt that German aided projects in Zimbabwe were well implemented and there were no problems in the disbursement of funds.

Federal Germany was also happy about its assistance to the Posts and Telecommunications Corporation which so far had totalled \$20 million. Discussions were taking place on a comprehensive programme to make the PTC independent of expatriates.

Mr Von Kunow said trade between the two countries had developed well although Zimbabwe's imports from Federal Germany had slowed down last year because of foreign exchange problems.

— Own Corr.

CSO: 3400/706

ZIMBABWE

GOVERNMENT LAUNCHES \$7 MILLION SETTLER SCHEME LAUNCHED

Harare THE HERALD in English 6 Feb 85 p 1

[Article by Oliver Gawe]

[Text] The Government will today launch a new resettlement project which will form the basis of an integrated rural development process, the Secretary for Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Dr Langford Chitsike, said yesterday.

Dr Chitsike told The Herald the new scheme, model D, was a major revolution of the communal land structures.

"The model will promote proper conservation measures and in each area the best land has been chosen for farming and for pastures."

The \$7 million scheme could lay the basis "for a long-term development of the dry natural regions of the country" if it succeeded in Matabeleland South, he added.

The project will be launched at Tuli, Gwanda, and will encompass the whole of the Gwaranyemba South communal lands.

There will be 11 concentrated villages with relocated arable plots for each farmers, and domestic watering points.

These villages will be surrounded by fenced paddocks where all the cattle for a particular concentrated village will graze on rotation. All the paddocks will also have water points for the livestock.

Phase one of the project will involve 6 000 cattle and 654 families from the communal areas around Tuli.

There is a central ranch where all the cattle will be moved for a year as demarcation of the paddocks is done and this will enable the farmers to farm their fields, at the same time allowing the pastures in the paddocks to grow.

By the end of the first phase, 305 km of fencing will have been erected at a cost of \$225 000 in the whole district.

Some 23 boreholes, 23 animal-drawn pumps, 85 km of piping and 11 water reservoirs will be put up at a cost of \$292 000.

The first phase will last two years and the capital development as well as running costs are expected to be \$2 million.

The programme, which will be launched by the minister, Cde Moven Mahachi, is also expected to form a good basis for the use of ranches made available by the Government and the rehabilitation of the communal lands.

The model was worked out by the Agricultural and Rural Development Authority (Arda) at the Government's request and was done in consultation with Agritex, Water Resources and the Department of Wild Life among others.

Cde Chitsike said: "The implications of the project are far-reaching. The plans were also drawn up in consultation with the people who are looking forward to the implementation of the programme."

CSO: 3400/708

ZIMBABWE

ADB TO PROVIDE \$13 MILLION FOR RESETTLEMENT PROJECTS

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 17 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] The African Development Bank is to provide Zimbabwe with \$13,8 million for its resettlement programmes, Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development Minister Cde Moven Mahachi said in Harare yesterday.

The money is expected at the middle of this year and will settle 3 103 families--an estimated 20 000 people--laying the foundation for rural development and giving a considerable boost to production of maize, tobacco and groundnuts.

This is the second funding that the African Development Bank has provided for resettlement. They first helped in the establishment of the Chinyika resettlement scheme with 4 000 families in the Headlands area.

Value

Under the scheme announced yesterday, annual maize production at full development would be 16 300 tonnes, groundnuts 903 tonnes, tobacco 794 tonnes, wheat 1 464 tonnes, cotton 755 tonnes and beans and small grains will total nearly 800 tonnes. The crops would have a total value of \$5,8 million.

"Annual production of livestock expected at full development would be 2 365 heads with a total value of \$600 000, but the project will also give support for essential social infrastructure including water supplies, roads, schools and clinics," the minister said.

The funding programme is divided into three components: Wenimbi near Macheke, covering 35 864 ha and 1 540 settlers; Masasa near Beatrice, covering 15 407 ha and with a capacity for 728 settlers; and Mushandike near Masvingo with a rainfed area of 51 417 ha with 469 settlers and an irrigated land of 4 380 ha for 366 settlers.

Overcrowded

Cde Mahachi said that maize and cotton were planned for summer at Mushandike with wheat as a winter crop. The settlers were expected to be drawn from the adjacent overcrowded communal lands like Chibi.

"The project is expected to contribute to Zimbabwe's foreign exchange earnings..at full development additional export revenue would be of the order of US\$1,2 million for tobacco alone.

"The economic rate of return for the project as a whole is high--estimated at 31 percent. This relatively high level of return for a settlement project is due to irrigation infrastructure. The irrigated areas alone reach an economic rate of return of 50 percent," the minister said.

CSO: 3400/708



ZIMBABWE

RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM FUNDED BY BRITAIN

Harare THE HERALD in English 14 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Britain and Zimbabwe yesterday signed a \$7,2 million agreement to finance four more resettlement schemes under the British aid programme bringing to 40 the total number of schemes funded under the agreement.

The Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Cde Moven Mahachi, and the acting British High Commissioner, Mr Roger Martin, signed the aid agreements.

Cde Mahachi said the four new Model A resettlement schemes would be established at Nyanga South, Mutanda 3 resettlement scheme in Manicaland, Gutu South in Masvingo and Sessombi 3 scheme in the Midlands.

A total of 2 070 families will be accommodated in the resettlement schemes which over 92 155 ha.

In each of the resettlement schemes some money will be used to finance new roads, dips, boreholes, staff housing, schools, clinics and sanitation.

Settler families will be expected to grow maize, tobacco, cotton and groundnuts in addition to rearing livestock. The economic rate of return from the schemes is estimated at: Nyanga South, 45 percent; Mutanda 17; Gutu South 12 and Sessombi 9 percent.

CSO: 3400/709

ZIMBABWE

NORWEGIAN GROUP SPENDS \$1 MILLION PROMOTING RURAL SELF-HELP

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 10 Feb 85 p 9

[Text] The Norwegian Save the Children (Redd Barna) Fund spent \$1 047 966 on projects in Zimbabwe last year.

The bulk of the expenditure, about 31 percent, went to the children's supplementary feeding programme, 24 percent went to collective resettlement schemes and training programmes accounted for 15 percent of the total expenditure last year.

The remainder went to the Mozambican refugees, programme support and administration, additional projects, which included tree planting schemes, and model A resettlement schemes.

The fund has now selected two new schemes for funding in the Midlands and Manicaland provinces, at Masvori and Makoni respectively.

Redd Barna has supplied several farmers in these two schemes with seed, fertilisers, cultivators and ploughs, as requested by the individual settlers, on a loan basis.

This has enabled the farmers to plant early and they now expect a high yield. The proceeds of the loan will be ploughed back into the credit revolving fund for the schemes.

Masvori resettlement scheme, 43 km east of Gweru, occupies former commercial ranching farms. It consists of 11 villages and comprises 281 registered families.

"From our preliminary contacts with the settlers, it appears that their priorities include adequate water facilities, a school for their children, improved road links and transport, a clinic, fencing for paddocks, dipping tanks, pre-school and recreational centres, shops, training for skills development and income-generating activities," adds the report.

The Makoni resettlement scheme is divided into two areas--Gwindingwi and Chirimutsitu--and is situated 20 km northeast of Rusape. It is suitable for both intensive and livestock farming. The scheme now consists of 17 villages,

made up of 410 registered families, with an estimated total population of 2 600 people.

"Both schemes have dedicated settlers who are determined to participate in any projects aimed at improving their levels of income and lifestyles. With this positive determination, it is hoped that the long-term plans for these two projects will be implemented without any major draw-back."

Redd Barna has already helped more than 150 members at the Gowe collective farming co-operative, west of Kadoma, and the Kuenda collective farming co-operative 75 km north of Bindura, and the members have had proper training from Redd Barna's Nyarungu Training Centre, south of Harare. The Chipinda resettlement scheme in Masvingo is one of the organisation's programmes in Zimbabwe. It has 101 families.

"The high morale, enthusiasm and the feed-back from the farmers at all sessions has convinced us that we are basically on the right track. However, the challenge for community development and self-reliance is great. This will become an important factor in future planning as there is such a demand for a wide range of courses for that need for 1985.

"Our fields of training will continue and expand to include dairy farming, health and sanitation, leadership skills, food preservation, solar energy harnessing, low-cost housing and back-yard income generating activities. Training on home economics and nutrition will directly benefit the children.

On its efforts in the children's supplementary feeding programme, the report says that Redd Barna has concentrated its assistance in Masvingo Province and in the Sebungwe region, covering Binga and Omay. Research into the condition of children--those under five years of age--indicated that there was a high level of malnutrition amongst children in Zimbabwe, especially in the remote rural areas.

The numbers affected could reach up to 300 000 and the worst-affected areas have been Masvingo, Matabeleland and some parts of the Midlands and Manicaland.

In the Masvingo area attention has concentrated on an estimated 40 000 children under the age of five at various feeding points established at schools in Chibi, Mwenezi, Gutu, Zaka, Masvingo, Chiredzi and Bikita.

During the year 16 distribution and 216 feeding points were established in the Sebungwe region to benefit more than 5 000 malnourished children. "Our short experience in this region soon recognised the magnitude of the problem. Feeding children alone cannot solve the poverty in this remote region and therefore Redd Barna has plans of involving both parents, extension workers and children in an integrated nutrition education programme.

"This would involve the various communities in establishing nutrition gardens, sanitation and water facilities and related training. Our proposals for expanding in this direction have already received a favourable response from the Government. It is our hope that through such assistance, less dependence on food aid and more development consciousness would be created amongst these disadvantaged inhabitants."

ZIMBABWE

HEALTH PROBLEMS FOR MOZAMBICANS AT LOCAL CAMPS

Harare THE HERALD in English 11 Feb 85 p 5

[Text] Poor housing, mosquitoes, and a traditional preference for n'angas rather than clinics, are some of the health problems facing displaced Mozambicans living in Zimbabwe's camps.

This was revealed last week when the camp administrators, Cee Leonard Nyoni of Tongogara camp in Chipinge; Cde Fidelis Masango of Nyangombe camp near Nyanga; Cde Edwin Mapamba of Mazowe River Bridge camp and Cde Togarepi Chinake of Nyamatikiti camp in Mashonaland Central, presented reports at a feeding programme workshop in Harare.

Cde Nyoni said his camp, which opened in February last year, had 7 683 residents, with 1 259 children under five. Of the children, 300 were malnourished.

He said the inmates believed in n'angas, to whom they often took their sick for attention, "resulting in the spread of diseases".

"Inmates with sick people tend to hide them while they seek help from traditional healers, and victims are sometimes brought to clinics on the point of death, so we need a serious health education campaign," said Cde Nyoni.

Accommodation was poor and mosquitoes were a problem. The administrator also expressed concern about the birth rate at the camp, which stood at 13 babies a month, with a death rate of about three people a month.

Cde Nyoni said the Mozambicans believed that their illnesses were due to the fact that they had not been properly introduced to local leaders in Zimbabwe. A ceremony for this purpose had been arranged and was scheduled to take place soon.

"We have decided to honour their request so they could be satisfied," he said.

Some mothers tended to share the food for children among their family members and sometimes the food ran short. Non-governmental organisations donated food to the camps and self-help projects, including gardening and the breeding of poultry and rabbits, had been introduced to supplement food supplies.

At Nyangombe camp Cde Masango noted that at meetings with the leaders of the residents, emphasis was given to the importance of supplementary feeding, general cleanliness and the need to take sick children to the clinics.

At Mazowe camp, a communal farm where sorghum and maize were planted, had been set up to supplement food supplies from donors.

There are 2 144 inmates there including 740 children under five. Nyamatikiti camp contains 1 367 people including 361 under-fives.

The chief dietician with the Ministry of Health, Mrs Judith Mutamba, who coordinated the feeding workshop, said it was sponsored by the Unicef. She said four food supervisors would be posted to the camps soon to train Mozambicans.

CSO: 3400/709

ZIMBABWE

# UK LOAN SIGNED FOR PURCHASE OF WATER BOWSERS

Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 19 Feb 85 p 9

[Text]

ZIMBABWE and Britain yesterday signed a Z\$941 600 loan for the purchase of twenty-four self propelled water bowsers by the District Development Fund for rural road construction.

The bowsers would be locally assembled and more jobs would be created for the Zimbabwean industry in this way.

Cde Moton Malianga, the Deputy Minister of Finance and Economic Planning and Development, who signed on behalf of the Government, said the 24 light construc-

tion units used by the DDF had proved to be inadequate because the Fund faced a huge work programme.

The programme had been further disturbed by the recent rains which washed away many roads and bridges in the communal lands.

Cde Malianga said economic activity, especially agriculture, would increase if the transport network in an area was improved. Road construction was delegated to the DDF as it had been proved that inaccessible areas always lagged behind

those with efficient communications infrastructures as far as economic development was concerned.

The acting British High Commissioner, Mr Roger Martin, said the recent heavy rains had caused havoc to rural roads and his government felt the need to improve communication and development projects in communal areas.

Zimbabwe's peasant farming community has become the success story of Africa and Britain was delighted to be associated with factors like the improvement of roads. — Ziana-Own Corr.

CSO: 3400/706

ZIMBABWE

ARDA TO LAUNCH \$3 MILLION AGRICULTURAL PROJECT

Harare THE HERALD in English 21 Feb 85 p 5

[Text]

THE Agricultural and Rural Development Authority will soon launch a \$3 million fruit and vegetable production and marketing project involving 4 000 communal farmers in Mutoko, Chinamora, Uzumba and Seke communal areas.

According to "Project Abstract", a paper being presented by Arda to local authorities in the areas in which the projects are to be undertaken, the scheme is expected to cost \$3 089 100 in loans which would be spread over the next 10 years. The loans are payable in 40 years. Discussions between Arda and the local authorities have begun.

The project involves

the strengthening of extension services in horticulture; construction of market depots at Mutoko and Parirewa in Chinamora; horticultural services in Seke; improving the main outlet at Mbare Musika vegetable and fruit wholesale market and the establishment of a management unit to encourage farmers to form associations and co-operatives.

The paper said produce from the project is expected to be exported during the second phase.

About 1 500 vegetable growers and 1 200 mango growers in Mutoko and 1 200 producers from Chinamora and Seke are expected to benefit from the project. — ZIS.

CSO: 3400/707

ZIMBABWE

# GOVERNMENT ACQUIRES ADDITIONAL SHARES IN ZISCO

Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 15 Feb 85 p 1

[Text]

**GOVERNMENT has almost doubled its shareholding in the Zimbabwe Iron and Steel Company by acquiring additional shares worth \$108,3 million.**

The shares were handed over to the Minister of State for Industry and Technology, Cde Kumbirai Kangai, when he visited the company on Wednesday.

Cde Kangai said the acquisition of the shares was the first step by Government to convert loans made to Zisco into equity.

The transaction increased Government's shareholding from 49,74 percent to 82,37 percent.

Present shareholding (with the previous one in brackets) is now as follows: Security nominees (12,73) 4,46; Lancashire Steel (8,05) 2,82; Contifinance (3,44) 1,21; resident nominees (0,59) 0,21; Stewart and Lloyds (8,05) 2,82; Tanks Investments (3,70) 1,31; Gre-

namo Investments (13,70) 4,80.

Cde Kangai said the move would now enable Government to have more members on the board of directors.

The Minister was handed the shares shortly after touring the company and meeting the management and members of the workers' committee.

He called on management and workers to closely monitor the production in every department so they could see which department was making losses and why.

Cde Kangai said the move was not only aimed at identifying which sections of Zisco made losses but also at motivating the workers as they would not like to see their department on the loss-making side.

He called for improved communication between workers and management and among workers themselves. He said any contradictions could be solved if communication between workers and management was good.

Zisco managing director, Cde Chris Mapondera, said

the company had already made its first step in improving communications.

Soon after assuming office, he said, he had set up a works council consisting of eight members of both management and the workers.

The company had introduced several cost saving measures and these should be clearly noticeable in two to three months although some of the results were already apparent.

Cde Mapondera said Zisco was getting orders from countries like the People's Republic of China, Iran and the SADCC and PTA nations.

The United States and some European countries had also expressed interest in Zisco's products as they had been found to be of high quality, he said.

The problem, however, continued to be low international steel prices. Cde Mapondera said the recent increase in the price of Zisco's products was domestic and had no impact at all on the international prices. Another problem was transport costs to reach the ports, he said.

CSO: 3400/706



ZIMBABWE

MUGABE SAYS INTEGRATED AGRICULTURE THE GOAL

Harare THE HERALD in English 16 Feb 85 p 1

[Text]

THE Government wants an integrated agricultural system with commercial, peasant, State-owned and co-operative farmers working together, the Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe, said yesterday.

Addressing the Commercial Farmers' Union at Rieimbarta Hall, Harare, he said the enterprises had to work side by side since they had the same goals: enhancing productivity and food security.

The Government was aware of the complementary and vital role the large-scale commercial farming sub-sector could play in carrying out land acquisition, land resettlement and distribution programmes.

"Government is also aware of the existence of structural, technical and operational variations between the various farming systems, and these will have to be married together to form the ultimate structure of the agricultural industry in Zimbabwe.

"Therefore, our efforts in restructuring the agricultural system should always be viewed within the context of these basic aims and principles," he said.

Cde Mugabe noted the Government appreciated the role played by farmers in providing employment. The farm worker had to be transformed too in order to enhance his status and participation in the development of the economy.

The Government believed that farmers had to have one strong body which represented them in negotiating producer prices and presenting to the Government issues relating to availability of inputs, foreign currency and various farming problems, rather than having numerous groups fighting separately for the same objectives.

Farm data collection

had to be improved from sub-sectors where there was a need for improving national crop forecasting and policy decisions.

He was pleased that considerable co-operation was already taking place between commercial and communal farmers in transport, storage and draught power. Farmers were helping neighbouring communal farmers

Cde Mugabe said the Government would continue to appraise and implement measures that would ensure a good environment for farmers. The measures included elimination of the squatter problem on farms and by pursuit and neutralising of elements bent on disrupting peace and security.

Efforts were being made to ensure that pricing policies were refined whenever necessary and to ensure that essential services and inputs

were available at reasonable cost.

"There are sound grounds to support the view that, in allocating foreign currency, for example, there should be a bias in favour of those sectors which generate it more than others. Such a view will quite obviously support the granting of more foreign currency to the farming community," he added.

He was aware that some lawless elements sought to create insecurity among the farmers.

But the Government was taking additional steps to ensure the safety of the people in areas where there were serious threats from bandits. "We will never allow these elements to come anywhere near succeeding in their evil designs."

The Prime Minister praised farmers for record harvests despite persistent drought, recession, falling domestic and international demand and high rates of inflation.

CSO: 3400/707

ZIMBABWE

# SQUATTERS THREATEN SEED POTATO CROP

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 17 Feb 85 p 1

[Article by Gama Mutemeri]

[Text] One of two areas in the SADCC region where top grade disease-free seed potato can be grown is under threat following an influx of squatters.

Three years ago the Government quarantined an area in Nyanga between Troutbeck Inn and Myamaropa communal lands because it's the only place in Zimbabwe with a climate suitable for growing disease-free seed potato.

The area can only remain disease-free and produce first grade seed potato if no other crops are grown in it.

But, says one of the leading seed potato growers, the danger of infection is now real following the arrival of 28 squatter families from the communal lands.

Farmer Robin Waddacor said last week that at least four families were last year taken to court and fined for breaking the law.

But this had not deterred other families from the Myamaropa communal lands from drifting into the quarantined area where they are growing potatoes for sale.

Mr Geoff Wilkins, manager of the Seed Potato Co-op in Harare, said other crops grown in the quarantine area can introduce harmful bacteria into the soil.

"Once the bacteria are in the soil the farm must be condemned for seed production."

Such a tragedy has already hit the area.

Mr Waddacor said Nyamuro Farm, owned by Mr John Stables, no longer grows seed potato because bacteria was found in its soil two years ago. "We can attribute the advent of the disease to tsenza (yams) which is being grown by the illegal land users," Mr Waddacor said.

CSO: 3400/708

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

SPAIN GIVES CREDIT--The Spanish government has granted Zimbabwe a line of credit for US\$35 million to finance the purchase of capital equipment from Spain, that country's ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr Jose Luis Blanco Briones, said in Harare. "I am now going to visit the different Ministries including that of Industry and Technology, Agriculture and Finance, Economic Planning and Development to see which priority projects for Zimbabwe could be funded from this line of credit," he said. [Text] [Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 14 Feb 85 p 8]

WATER PROJECT COMMISSIONED--The Minister of Energy, Water Resources and Development, Cde Oliver Munyaradzi, was quoted by Ziana as saying that he commissioned a \$15 000 Mutero village well in Chibi on Friday as part of a 30-month Masvingo water development programme funded by Zimbabwe and The Netherlands. A spokesman for his Ministry said yesterday that the cost of the Mutero village well was in fact \$1 500 and not \$15 000 as reported. The error is regretted. [Text] [Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 18 Feb 85 p 8]

DROUGHT RELIEF FOOD FOR MATABELELAND--Nine army trucks have been sent to Matabeleland to help in the distribution of drought relief food in the province, the provincial social officer, Cde Sam Mhiribidi, said yesterday. The distribution of drought relief food has not been running smoothly recently because of transport problems and the Department of Social Welfare last month asked peasants in some parts of the province to make their own transport arrangements. Villagers living within a 15 km radius of Plumtree were now using donkeys to carry food to various distribution points in their areas. "The first two trucks from the army have been sent to Bulilima-Mangwe district to transport maize from Plumtree," Cde Mhiribidi said. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 15 Feb 85 p 7]

UGANDA MISSION SUCCESSFUL--The Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce's week-long trade mission to Uganda has opened up a wide range of opportunities for trade between the two countries and posed a challenge to both businessmen and the transport industry. Mission leader and vice-chairman of the ZNCC's international trade committee, Mr Stnaley Hatendi pointed out the main aim had been to further the Preferential Trade Area goal of increased trade between member states and "it did not take us long to identify possible areas of mutual trade". The mission consisted of about 20 representatives of local companies, ZNCC and Government officials; and took with it a mini exhibition of local products. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 21 Feb 85 "Business Herald" Supplement p C1]

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